FBIS DAILY REPORT

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FURTHER REPORTAGE ON TUA 10TH CONGRESS PROCEEDINGS

More Delegations Arrive

AU251149 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 25 Jun 87

[Non-Albanian names as received]

[Text] Tirana, June 25 (ATA) -- At the invitation of the Central Council of the Trade Unions of Albania, the delegation of the Trade Union Federation of Vietnam headed by Vu Dinh, vice president of this union; the delegation of the General Union of the Algerian Working People headed by Aidel Abdelhamid, member of the National Council of this union; the delegation of the General Workers' Center of Brazil led by Jose de Freitas, member of State Leadership of the General Workers' Center of Rio de Grande do Sul; the delegation of the General Center of the Working People of the Dominican Republic headed by Rafael Abreu, secretary of this Center; the delegation of the national Confederation of the Working People of Guinea headed by Abas Soumaj, general secretary of this Confederation; the delegation of the Center of the United Trade Unions of India (Lenin Sarani) headed by Pritish Chanda, president of this Center; the delegation of the Revolutionary Trade Union Committee of Colombia headed by Victor Gonzales, secretary of this Committee; the delegation of the Congolese Trade Union Confederation headed by Ronar Ndziengue, secretary of this Confederation; and the delegation of the General Union of the Working People of Western Sahara headed by Mohamed Tammy, member of the Executive Committee and responsible for the foreign relations of this Union arrived in our country on June 24 to attend the proceedings of the 10th Congress of the TUA [Trade Unions of Albania].

They were welcomed at the airport by the secretaries of the General Council of the TUA, Fahrije Salicaj, Strati Marko, and Shenasi Zenelaj, and other comrades.

Proceedings Begin

AU260932 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 26 Jun 87

[Text] Tirana, June 25 (ATA) -- The 10th Congress of the Trade Unions of Albania began its proceedings at the Palace of Congresses in Tirana on June 25 before noon.

The delegates and guests burst out into ardent applauses and acclamations when Comrade Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the Central Committee of the party and president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly; Comrade Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and other party and state leaders entered the hall.

The congress is also attended by trade union delegations and trade unionist friends from different countries.

The 10th Congress of the Trade Unions of Albania was declared open by the miner of the coal mine of Valias, in Tirana, Muhamet Bila.

After approving the agenda of the congress, the president of the TUA [Trade Unions of Albania] General Council, Sotir Kocollari, delivered the report "On the Activity of the Trade Unions of Albania and the Tasks for the Implementation of the Decisions of the 9th Congress of the Party."

Amidst the great enthusiasm of those present Comrade Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the CC of the PLA, greeted the congress on behalf of the Central Committee of the party.

The greeting of Comrade Ramiz Alia was listened with great attention and was often punctuated by applauses and acclamations for the party.

The 10th Congress of the Trade Unions of Albania continues its proceedings.

Alia Receives Delegates

AU281356 Tirana ATA in English 0902 GMT 28 Jun 87

[Text] Tirana, June 28 (ATA) -- The first secretary of the Central Committee of the party and president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Comrade Ramiz Alia, received today in one of the halls of the Palace of Congresses the foreign delegations which attended the proceedings of the 10th Congress of the Trade Unions of Albania.

Present in the meeting were also the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and chairman of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Adil Carcani; the member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the party, Comrade Lenka Cuko; the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Hekuran Isai; and the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and vice chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Comrade Rita Marko.

Comrade Ramiz Alia held a warm and friendly talk with the foreign guests.

Cambodia's Heng Teav Speaks

AU281342 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 28 Jun 87

["Friendship and Solidarity With Socialist Albania -- From the Greetings of the Foreign Trade Union Delegations at the 10th Congress of TUA" (Trade Unions of Albania) -- ATA headline]

[Excerpt] Tirana, June 28 (ATA) -- The head of the delegation of the Cambodian Trade Unions Federation, Heng Teav, said in his greeting: We highly evaluate the great achievements attained by the heroic people and working class of Albania. Parallel with this, PSRA [People's Socialist Republic of Albania] has rendered an active contribution to defending the freedom and security in the Balkans and world.

The working class of Cambodia is determined to keep on strengthening and developing ever better the friendly and fraternal relations in the interest of the two peoples. [passage omitted]

Leaders Attend Dinner

AU281358 Tirana ATA in English 0919 GMT 28 Jun 87

[Text] Tirana, June 28 (ATA) -- On occasion of the end of the proceedings of the 10th Congress of the TUA [Trade Unions of Albania] the General Council of the TUA gave a dinner last night.

Attending it were leaders of the party and state, Comrades Adil Carcani; Besnik Bekteshi; Foto Cami; Hajredin Celiku; Hekuran Isai; Lenka Cuko; Manush Myftiu; Muho Asllani; Pali Miska; Prokop Murra; Rita Marko; Simon Stefani; Llambi Gegprifti; Pirro Kondi; Qirjako Mihali; Vangjel Cerrava; the president of the Central Committee of the party, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and the government, the delegates to the 10th Congress of the TUA and other guests.

Attending it were also the foreign delegations and the trade union friends who took part in the proceedings of this congress.

Officials Attend Concert

AU281400 Tirana ATA in English 0925 GMt 28 Jun 87

[Text] Tirana, June 28 (ATA) -- A festive concert was performed in honour of the 10th Congress of the TUA at the "Partizani" Palace of Sports in the capital last night.

Attending it were also the members of the Political Bureau and secretaries of the Central Committee of the party, Comrades Foto Cami; Lenka Cuko; Simon Stefani; the member of the Political Bureau and vice president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Comrade Rita Marko; the members of the Political Bureau and vice chairmen of the Council of Ministers, Comrades Besnik Bekteshi; Manush Myftiu; the members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party, Comrades Muho Asllani; Pali Miska; Prokop Murra; the alternate members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party, Comrades Llambi Gegprifti; Pirro Kondi; Qirjako Mihali; Vangjel Cerrava; the president of the General Council of the TUA, Sotir Kocollari, and other comrades.

Present were also the foreign delegations and the trade union friends, who attended the proceedings of this congress.

The items of the nice concert were for the party, the beloved and unforgettable leader Comrade Enver Hoxha, our working class, the victories attained in the socialist construction and the defense of the homeland. The festive concert, which closed with the dance "We Are Having a Joyful Celebration," was another testimony to the boundless love of our working class for the party, its Central Committee with Comrade Ramiz Alia at the head.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS REPORT FOR 14-20 JUN

AU201625 [Editorial Report] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian in its broadcasts between 14-20 June 1987 carries the following economic performance reports (time and date of broadcast in parentheses):

Elbasan District: The overall industrial production plan was fulfilled at 100.5 percent (1330 GMT 16 June) and the district's plan up to 15 June was exceeded by 3.6 million leks;

Fier District: Twenty collectives have reported fulfillment of their respective industrial production plan up to 15 June (1000 GMt 16 June). The oil refinery in Ballsh exceeded its target by 5.5 million leks;

Gjirokaster District: The overall industrial production plan for the period up to 15 June was overfulfilled by 1 percent (1800 GMT 17 June);

Kolonje District: The overall industrial production plan up to 20 June has been overfulfilled by 1 percent (1330 GMT 20 June);

Kruje District: The overall industrial production plan for the period up to 10 June was overfulfilled by 1 percent (1800 GMT 15 June);

Librazhd District: The general industrial production plan up to 15 June has been exceeded by 3 million leks (1330 GMT 20 June);

Lushnje District: The foodstuffs factory in Lushnje exceeded its production target by 5 million leks (1800 GMT 18 June);

Mat District: Twenty-one out of 24 of the district's collectives have reported fulfillment of their respective plans up to 15 June (1800 GMT 18 June);

Skrapar District: The general industrial production plan for the 1 January-15 June period was overfulfilled by 0.8 percent (1800 GMT 17 June).

LEADERS' PUBLIC APPEARANCES 21-27 JUNE

AU271540 [Editorial Report] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian in its broadcasts from 21-27 June 1987 reports the following public appearances of Albanian leaders (time and date of broadcast in parentheses):

Besnik Bekteshi, AWP Central Committee Politburo member, attended the commemoration of a wartime event in the region of Kurvelesh, Vlore District. The report also states that the ceremony was attended by Faik Cinaj, whose position is given as first secretary of the Vlore District AWP Committee, the previous incumbent having been Enver Halili. (1800 GMT 21 June).

ZHIVKOV TOAST AT DINNER FOR PRC'S ZHAO 18 JUN

AU2318[illegible] Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 19 Jun 87 pp 1, 2

[Toast by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary, at official dinner in honor of Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and chairman of the PRC State Council, in Sofia on 18 June]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Zhao Ziyang, esteemed Chinese friends, comrades: On behalf of the Bulgarian people, of the Bulgarian party and state leadership, as well as on my own behalf, I most cordially welcome our dear Chinese guests -- Comrade Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and chairman of the PRC State Council -- and the officials accompanying him. We wish you, dear friends, a fruitful and pleasant stay in our country!

At the very beginning of my toast I cannot help but say a few words about the brilliant and moving impressions from our recent visit to your glorious country. We had the opportunity to become familiar with some of the results of the efforts of the Chinese workers, peasants, and scientists and with some of the remarkable monuments of ancient and contemporary Chinese culture.

We are particularly happy that we had the opportunity to become aware of the atmosphere of economic upsurge in your country and the opportunity to see the positive results of the policy of reform adopted in building socialism in China. I would once more like to wish the Chinese people and the Chinese Communists total success in building their new society.

We remember with pleasure the sincere and fruitful talks we held with Chinese party and state leaders. These talks proceeded in a spirit of friendship and mutual understanding, inspired by the common wish to develop and consolidate the bilateral relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the PRC.

Thank you, esteemed Chinese comrades, for the warm hospitality the PRC party and state leadership, as well as your country's working people, accorded us in your country. We are convinced that the same feelings of deep respect and sincere benevolence will be accorded to you in Socialist Bulgaria during these days.

During the talks in Beijing and during our present talks with you, Comrade Zhao Ziyang, we once more confirmed our common readiness to develop the traditional Bulgarian-Chinese friendship and cooperation.

Permit me to express our joint conviction that our relations will open up extensive opportunities for efficient cooperation and an exchange of experience in all spheres of socialist construction. Let us take advantage of all available possibilities in this respect. This is in conformity with the vital interests of our two peoples and in accordance with the consolidation of the cause of peace, understanding, and progress throughout the world.

We live in a stage of socialist development that involves particularly great responsibility. In facing the new realities that exist in the world, we, the socialist countries, are looking for creative solutions and approaches. We are trying to use all the available opportunities and advantages that this new society is opening up for us. The socialist countries, though living under different conditions, are coping with common historic tasks. This fact inspires us in the great cause in which we both are engaged.

We are confident that during the days you will spend in Bulgaria you will become aware of the peace-loving spirit and the constructive efforts of our people. Under the BCP's leadership, our people overcame their backwardness and achieved great successes in the construction of socialism. The working people's prosperity considerably increased. In implementing the April plenum general line of our party, we built up Bulgaria as a modern industrial-agrarian socialist state.

We are now implementing the strategic policy line worked out by the 13th BCP Congress devoted to qualitatively new economic growth in all fields of work. We are aware of the complexity of such tasks; we know that we will meet new, often unpredictable difficulties, but the process of restructuring that has started is irreversible. Guided by the principles of Marxism-Leninism, in fraternal friendship and cooperation with the socialist countries, we will pursue our progress to transform Bulgaria into a modern country with high economic, cultural, and social indexes by the end of this century.

Comrades, during our talks in China and during our present meeting we shared our common concern about preserving and consolidating peace and peaceful coexistence. Peace and peaceful coexistence -- this is the crucial foreign policy problem in our nuclear-missile century where there is a real danger that life on our planet may be exterminated.

The world in which we live is indivisible and mutually interconnected. Problems of peace and security closely affect the destinies of all countries and peoples. This determines the responsibility of great, medium, and small states. It requires a new way of thinking. A realistic approach is necessary; urgent and constructive actions are required to solve explosive international problems. The BCP and the People's Republic of Bulgaria think that the close cooperation between various antiwar, democratic, and progressive forces in the struggle for peace is in accordance with the common interests and aspirations of mankind. On several occasions I have pointed out how topical the thought Georgi Dimitrov expressed half a century ago sounds today, when he stated that it is not sufficient to ask for peace -- we must struggle for peace.

As is known, the Berlin conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee took place a few weeks ago. The document adopted at the conference is of historic importance for our defensive military doctrine. We, the allied socialist countries, once more declared that we will never start military actions against another state, unless we are being attacked.

Our initiatives and proposals, and in particular the specific steps adopted by the Soviet Union, most closely conform to the task of the present moment -- namely, to avert a nuclear disaster by all means.

China is a great state playing a role of tremendous importance in international life. We welcome the PRC's adherence to the principles of peaceful coexistence, and we appreciate the efforts of its leadership in consolidating peace and understanding among peoples.

As to the People's Republic of Bulgaria, we will pursue our energetic efforts for transforming the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons and for the development of good-neighbor relations with all countries.

At the same time, we categorically denounce the aggressive actions of imperialism, neocolonialism, racism, and apartheid, and we wholeheartedly support the peoples' struggle for national independence and social progress. We are in solidarity with the aspirations of the developing countries for the establishment of a just, new economic order.

Dear Chinese guests, I presume you know that the BCP Central Committee Politburo expressed its high appreciation for the results of our official, friendly visit to the PRC and the conviction this visit will open a new page in the development of Bulgarian-Chinese relations, in the interests of both peoples and for the sake of peace and security throughout the world. We regard your present official and friendly visit to Bulgaria, esteemed Comrade Zhao Ziyang, as an exceptionally important new step forward in this direction.

The Chinese people are well known for their wisdom. Permit me, at this comradely dinner, to recall a Chinese proverb: "The happiness of future centuries is built in the present century."

I propose a toast:

-- to further successes for the friendly Chinese people in building socialism;

-- to the expansion and intensification of friendship and cooperation between our two parties, countries, and peoples;

-- to the cause of peace and socialism;

-- to the health of the PRC leaders;

-- to your health, esteemed Comrade Zhao Ziyang; and

-- to the health of all present here.

Zhao Returns Toast

AU231856 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 19 Jun 87 pp 1, 2

[Toast by Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and chairman of the PRC State Council, at dinner in his honor in Sofia on 18 June]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Todor Zhivkov, comrades and friends, in the season in which the roses flower, I have the great pleasure and satisfaction of arriving in your country and paying an official, friendly visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria -- the homeland of Georgi Dimitrov, the outstanding figure of the international communist and workers movement, the great fighter against fascism. I would once more like to express sincere gratitude for the cordial and enthusiastic welcome and hospitality accorded to us by Comrade Todor Zhivkov and by the other Bulgarian leaders, as well as by the Bulgarian people.

Last month, Comrade Todor Zhivkov made a successful visit to our country. Today I have the opportunity to visit your country. The exchange of mutual visits within such a short period has fully confirmed that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries are developing at a high rate. I am deeply convinced that my present visit to Bulgaria will be a complete success, just like Comrade Todor Zhivkov's visit to China.

The Chinese people have always respectfully followed the struggles and victories of the Bulgarian people, who have glorious revolutionary traditions.

For over 40 years, following the victory of the 1944 revolution, the Bulgarian people, under the leadership of the BCP, have been confidently advancing along the path of socialist construction and have achieved obvious successes. They drastically changed the outlook of their once backward and poor Bulgaria, and they have transformed their homeland into an industrial-agrarian state with modern industry and agriculture. The Chinese people rejoice with all their hearts at these successes, and they admire the tremendous progress and development of Bulgaria, sincerely wishing the Bulgarian people further new successes in building socialism.

Under the CPC's leadership, our people achieved great successes in socialist construction following the 1949 revolution. Nevertheless, there were ups and downs along our path. The Third Plenum of our party's 11th congress was held in 1978. At this plenum the experience and lessons of the past were reviewed and a line of policy, a new trend was developed, conforming to the realities in China. The basic element of this line is that we adhere to the socialist path, to the people's democratic dictatorship, to the leading role of the party, to Marxism-Leninism, and to the ideas to Mao Zedong. We also decided resolutely and consistently to promote the line of reforms, of the open door policy and of reviving our economy. In the last 8 years the situation in our country has been constantly improving and our practical experience shows that this policy is efficient and that it conforms to the conditions existing in China.

Comrades, to implement socialist modernization successfully we need a peaceful, international atmosphere, we need lasting peace. Preventing war and preserving peace are the chief goals of the Chinese Government's foreign policy. We are conducting an independent, peaceful foreign policy. We are in favor of friendly relations among states on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. We declare ourselves in favor of equality between great and small states. We admire the indefatigable efforts of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to alleviate international tension and to preserve peace and security in Europe and throughout the world.

China and Bulgaria are socialist countries. Traditional friendship exists between our two peoples. Chinese-Bulgarian relations of friendship and cooperation have marked essential progress in recent years. We are very satisfied with this development. We also wish to continue to develop and expand our relations of friendship and cooperation. This not only conforms to the interests of our two peoples, but it also benefits the preservation of universal peace. We are profoundly convinced that, with the joint efforts to the two countries, the relations of friendship and cooperation between China and Bulgaria will continue to develop at a stable pace.

Comrades, my visit to the five East European socialist countries -- Poland, GDR, CSSR, Hungary, and Bulgaria -- is nearing its end. During my visit we conducted sincere, friendly, and constructive talks with the party and state leaders of those countries. We visited a number of plants and agricultural projects, educational institutions and schools, we established contact with leading cadres and common people, and we saw with our own eyes the life and work of the peoples in those countries, which deeply impressed us.

The five countries I visited are building socialism with all their efforts. Basing themselves on the realities in their states they are actively analyzing the situation and seeking different methods of development. They are adopting various measures that conform to the specific conditions in their countries to solve the problems of social and economic development. [paragraph continues]

The question of how socialism should be built and how the advantages of the socialist system should be utilized is not a definitely resolved problem for the socialist countries. Numerous problems that our country and the East European countries are facing in building up and developing their states are common problems. Numerous achievements, problems, experiences, and lessons of all East European countries in socialist construction and in economic development deserve to be studied. We must learn from them and use their experience. We would like to intensify our exchange of experience with the East European countries in this field.

The peoples of Eastern Europe are very concerned about the future of Europe and the world, and they want a stable international situation. They persistently demand peace, devoting their efforts and making their contribution to the noble cause of preserving peace. All countries of Eastern Europe are profoundly concerned about world peace and about alleviating the international tension. We admire everything they do in this respect. We think that Europe plays a particularly important strategic role in the struggle for peace. Eastern Europe, just like Western Europe, represents important forces in connection with the preservation of world peace. The danger of war still exists, but the forces of peace are steadily increasing and peace can be preserved. China is supporting everything that is in the interest of peace and serves to alleviate tension. We are also in favor of an intensified dialogue between Eastern and Western Europe, so that relations may improve and contacts may be consolidated in order to strengthen the stability and security of Europe. If stability and security may be preserved, the cause of world peace will become more hopeful and promising.

We became deeply aware that the peoples of the countries we visited have sincere feelings of affection for the Chinese people. Wherever we went we were welcomed with warmth and cordiality. We noticed that all five states sincerely wish to further develop their relations of friendship and cooperation with China in all spheres. This is an encouraging fact. I sincerely wish and I am profoundly convinced that our relations of friendship and cooperation with the five aforementioned countries -- based on mutual respect, mutual understanding, and mutual confidence, and mutual advantage -- will mark stable and steady progress.

Comrades, my visit to the countries of Eastern Europe ended in your country. I will return to my homeland with a sincere feeling of mutual friendship between the peoples of those countries and the Chinese people and with splendid impressions. I wish the Bulgarian people and the people of the East European countries even greater new successes in their socialist construction. I propose a toast:

-- to the prosperity of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and to the happiness of its people!

-- to the further development of traditional friendship and cooperation between the Chinese and Bulgarian peoples!

-- to world peace!

-- to the health of Comrade Todor Zhivkov!

-- to the health of Comrade Georgi Atanasov!

-- to the health of all present here!

-- Cheers!

ZAREV RECEIVES SOVIET INSTITUTE CHIEF SHIRYAYEV

AU242037 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 24 Jun 87

[Text] Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Intergovernmental Bulgarian-Soviet Commission on Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation, received Professor Yuriy Shiryayev, director of the International Economics of the World Socialist System Institute.

INVESTIGATION OF MUSLIM ALLEGATIONS ENDS

AU261756 Sofia BTA in English 1649 GMT 26 Jun 87

[Text] Sofia, June 26 (BTA) -- A 37-page pamphlet entitled "The Inquiry" was presented at a press conference in Sofia today. The authors of the publication, four journalists employed by the Sofia Press Agency, spent nearly two years investigating the accusations in the Turkish press and in an Amnesty International report about alleged repressions against Muslim Bulgarians, about an alleged denial of religious freedoms to them and about an allegedly forcible change of their names involving hundreds of killings.

"Basically, this journalist inquiry has found that no fact used in the anti-Bulgarian campaign could be corroborated. And it could not be otherwise, simply because such facts are non-existent," said Mr Stefan Petrov, director general of the Sofia Press Agency, addressing a crowd of reporters at the news conference, which was also attended by diplomats accredited to the Bulgarian capital, including four representatives of the Turkish embassy.

The inquiry cites a number of historical facts and scholarly publications, the opinion of experts from different countries, as well as statements by Muslim Bulgarians themselves. One of them, Mr Orlin Zagorov, who was present at the press conference, said that representatives of Turkey or of other states have no right whatsoever to try to speak on behalf of Muslim Bulgarians and to explain the truth about their origin and to present them as Turks.

"The Inquiry" arrives at several principal conclusions, which disprove the anti-Bulgarian slanders. In the first place, the restoration of Bulgarian names is not a single act carried out under coercion but rather a process which has been going on for more than one hundred years. Secondly, the Muslim population in the Bulgarian lands are of Bulgarian descent, and therefore there can be no talk of "ethnic Turks" in Bulgaria now. Thirdly, the allegations about abuses of the Muslim Bulgarians' religious freedoms are without foundation. Fourthly, the reports about hundreds of Muslims being killed and harassed in Bulgaria, about demolished mosques and houses are groundless. This has been established, among other things, when the authors of the inquiry met a number of people listed as killed by the Turkish press and Amnesty International.

The questions of journalists and diplomats from Cyprus, Kuwait, Libya, Lebanon, Poland, the Soviet Union and Turkey were answered exhaustively, and a readiness was expressed to make available to them documentary material on the subjects they are interested in.

COLOMBIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN PRAGUE

LD242251 Prague CTK in English 2004 GMT 24 Jun 87

[Text] Prague June 24 (CTK) -- Colombian Foreign Minister Julio Londono Paredes arrived here today on an official visit to Czechoslovakia at the invitation of his Czechoslovak counterpart.

At the Ruzyne Airport he was met by Deputy Foreign Minister Dusan Ulcak and other representatives of the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Colombian Charge d'Affaires to Czechoslovakia Henry Delgado Torres was also present.

The visit of the Colombian foreign minister testifies to Czechoslovakia's interest in intensive development of relations with Latin American countries on the principles of mutual advantageousness and cooperation between states with different social systems.

Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek visited Colombia the first time in 1984 and the current visit of his Colombian colleague is the first since 1926 when Czechoslovakia and Colombia established official relations.

Czechoslovakia regards political dialogue as the basic prerequisite for the development of relations with Colombia. Important in this respect was in 1975 a visit to Czechoslovakia of a Colombian parliamentary delegation, headed by President of the Senate Cesar Turbay Ayala, and a reciprocal visit of a Czechoslovak delegation, headed by Federal Assembly Chairman Alois Indra, in the autumn of the same year. The good development of relations between the Czechoslovak and Colombian parliaments was documented by last week's visit of a group of Colombian deputies to Czechoslovakia during which Roman Gomez Ovalle, president of the house of representatives, presented the order of democracy first degree to Czechoslovak President Gustav Husask.

Commercial relations between Czechoslovakia and Colombia are developed under a trade agreement of 1977. During Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban's talks in Colombia in 1985, the two countries agreed to double their goods exchange by 1990 against the 1985 amount. Czechoslovakia now imports from Colombia mainly coffee and bananas and commodities going the other way are especially tractors and machinery. The two countries' trade was worth 45 million U.S. dollars in 1986.

Holds Talks With Husak

LD270724 Prague CTK in English 1602 GMT 26 Jun 87

[Text] Prague June 26 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak received here today Colombian Foreign Minister Julio Londono Paredes, currently on an official visit to Czechoslovakia.

During their meeting they noted with satisfaction that there are no open issues between the two countries. Both sides confirmed their wish to seek new ways and new forms of expanding bilateral contacts and cooperation in all spheres.

Exchanging views on the international situation, the two officials stressed that their countries share identical or very close views on the major problems of world policy, particularly on questions of disarmament and peaceful coexistence of countries with different social systems. It was stressed that only a political dialogue, equal cooperation and good will of all countries can lead to detente, a breakthrough in the question of real disarmament, and to the development of peaceful cooperation in the world.

Discusses Ties With Chnoupek

LD270733 Prague CTK in English 1609 GMT 26 Jun 87

[Text] Prague June 26 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek noted today that the current first official visit by a Colombian foreign minister to this country documented the all-round development and rising trend in mutual relations.

Bohuslav Chnoupek and his Colombian Colleague Julio Londono Paredes opened talks here today.

The Czechoslovak minister described an earlier successful visit by the Colombian minister of ecomonic development as a good example of strengthening contacts at governmental level. He noted that considerable possibilities exist to extend trade, economic and scientific and technological cooperation between the two countries. In addition to an increase in exports of traditional engineering commodities to Colombia, especially tractors, farming machines and machine tools, Bohuslav Chnoupek confirmed the readiness of Czechoslovak enterprises to deliver complete plans for industrial projects in Colombia.

Julio Londono Paredes stressed that the present Colombian leadership attaches basic importance to the acceleration of economic and social development with the aim to raise the living standards of people and ensure their basic needs. Implementation of these intentions encounters considerable obstacles connected with the crisis development of world economy, primarily the unfavourable development in the prices of Colombia's staple export commodities and growing trade protectionism on the part of its major economic partners and creditors in the West.

Julio Londono Paredes stressed the interest of the Colombian leadership in all-round development of relations with the countries of the socialist community. In view of its high level of economic development we consider Czechoslovakia Colombia's potentially important partner, he said. He agreed with the views expressed by the Czechoslovak foreign minister about the overall development of bilateral relations.

The two ministers' exchange of views on major issues of the present international situation confirmed the identity or closeness of Czechoslovakia's and Colombia's stands on global political and economic problems.

Czechoslovakia and Colombia support all constructive steps and measures aimed at strengthening peace and international security. In view of the connection between the problems of disarmament and acceleration of economic and social development. [as received]

Bohuslav Chnoupek appreciated Colombia's important role in the founding of Contadora Group which is striving for peaceful settlement of the tense situation in Central America. He praised Colombia's activity in the Non-Aligned Movement, in the United Nations and other international forums, especially the Organization of American States and the Cartagena Group.

Both ministers confirmed the interest of their countries in continuing their political dialogue and expanding bilateral contacts. Julio Londono Paredes invited Bohuslav Chnoupek to visit Colombia.

Bohuslav Chnoupek later gave a banquet in honour of the Colombian guest where he appreciated Colombia's stands on nuclear and conventional disarmament, its tireless struggle for peace and effort to find a political solution to the present problems of Central America.

He stressed the importance of last May's session of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee, which became a manifestation of the political will and concrete steps to democratize and humanize international relations. He pointed out that Czechoslovakia fully supports the proposals of the Soviet Union to abolish medium- and shorter-range missiles in Europe. Conclusion of an agreement on these issues would open further possibilities to improve the situation in the world, Bohuslav Chnoupek said.

Julio Londono Paredes stressed Colombia's solidarity with the effort of Czechoslovakia to strengthen peace in the world and stressed its contribution to the consolidation of international tension. He noted that his country is consistently opposed to the policy of confrontation and pointed out in this context the danger of local conflicts for peaceful development in the world. Colombia and other states of the Contadora Group will consistently help strengthen peace in Latin America and will work for the peaceful solution of all disputes, he said.

Received by Strougal

LD271527 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 27 Jun 87

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received at Hrzan Palace in Prague today Colombian Foreign Minister Julio Londono Paredes, who is on an official visit to Czechoslovakia.

In their talks they reviewed the main features of world development, stressing the need to promote the principle of coexistence between countries with different social systems. In this regard it was noted that governments of both large and small countries have to concentrate all their efforts on strengthening peace, averting the danger of a global conflict, and supporting disarmament, especially nuclear disarmament. At the same time it should not be forgotten that other important problems exist, such as poverty, low levels of education, and poor standards of health care, which are areas in which resources can be invested more purposefully than in the production of more and more weapons.

At the meeting there was an exchange of information on the situation in Europe and Latin America. It was shown that the two countries have identical or close views on most of the world's problems.

A substantial part of the cordial talks was devoted to relations between the CSSR and Colombia. They agreed that the political prerequisites now exist for much greater cooperation between the two countries. Particular emphasis was placed on a major expansion of economic relations and an increase in trade, using both traditional and new forms of cooperation. In view of the fact that both countries' national markets have become familiar with each other, it has become possible to make a decision on undertakings on a wider scale, particularly in engineering.

Colombian Foreign Minister Julio Londono Paredes and his wife then ended their official visit to Czechoslovakia and left for the return journey to Colombia. They were seen off at Prague Ruzyne Airport by Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, his wife, and other officials.

Makes Predeparture Statement

LD271536 Prague CTK in English 1346 GMT 27 Jun 87

[Text] Prague June 27 (CTK) -- The Colombian foreign minister, Julio Londono Paredes, said today his visit to Czechoslovakia was "very useful" and enabled him to get acquainted with Czechoslovakia's economic and social development.

Londono, speaking before his departure from Prague, told CTK the Colombian and Czechoslovak Governments shared the belief peace efforts must be expanded worldwide to prevent any armed conflict.

"We believe that any military conflict would result in tremendous damage to all states, and that's why we follow with such an interest and hopes the efforts pursued by Czechoslovakia in this sphere," he said.

The Colombian minister underlined the ties developing between Czechoslovakia and Latin American nations, and said an open dialogue must be maintained by countries with different social systems, such as Czechoslovakia and Colombia.

On the Central American conflict, Londono stressed the region's crisis could be solved only by peaceful negotiations, adding Colombia and other Latin American countries were ready to further contribute to such efforts.

"Peace in Central America means peace for the whole Latin America," he said, stressing the role of the Contadora Group in the peace process.

PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE SECRETARY MEETS WITH HUSAK

LD251417 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1200 GMT 25 Jun 87

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today received PZPR Central Committee Secretary Andrzej Wasilewski, who is paying a working visit to Czechoslovakia. In a comradely conversation, the two representatives briefed each other on the implementation of the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress and the 10th PZPR Congress.

They expressed satisfaction with the results of mutual cooperation between the two fraternal parties and stressed the significance for the all-round development of contacts between Czechoslovakia and Poland of further improving cooperation in culture and arts.

Taking part in the conversation were CPCZ Central Committee Secretary Josef Havlin and Polish Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Andrzej Jedynak.

Received by Havlin

LD262138 Prague CTK in English 1947 GMT 26 Jun 87

[Text] Prague June 26 (CTK) -- Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee Secretary Andrzej Wasilewski, on a working visit to Czechoslovakia, held talks here today with a Czechoslovak Communist Party official.

Wasilewski's debate with Josef Havlin, a party Central Committee Secretary, concentrated on prospects of further expansion of Polish-Czechoslovak cooperation in culture and arts.

The Polish official had talks with Czech Minister of Culture Milan Klusak and was received by Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak yesterday.

Ends Visit 27 Jun

LD271624 Prague CTK in English 1124 GMT 27 Jun 87

[Text] Prague June 27 (CTK) -- Andrezej Wasilewski, Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee secretary, today ended a three-day working visit to Czechoslovakia held at the invitation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and left for home.

During his stay in Czechoslovakia, he was received by Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak, and had talks with other party and public life personalities.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR PRC

AU261111 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 25 Jun 87 p 2

[CTK report: "For a Study Visit"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- A CPCZ Central Committee study delegation, led by Karel Kovar, CPCZ Central Committee deputy department head, departed for the PRC yesterday [24 June]. In the PRC it will acquaint itself with the experience acquired in the CPC's political-organizational and management work. The delegation was seen off at Ruzyne Airport by Frantisek Chlad, deputy head of CPCZ Central Committee department. Zhang Dake, PRC ambassador to the CSSR, was also present on the occasion.

CPCZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE PRESIDIUM MEETS 17 JUN

LD171836 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Jun 87 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Report from a Session of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium"]

[Text] At its meeting Wednesday [17 Jun] the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium discussed the report on the official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia by Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and chairman of the PRC State Council. The Presidium highly praised the talks between Gustav Husak, Lubomir Strougal, and other Czechoslovak representatives with Zhao Ziyang, which took place in an atmosphere of comradely understanding and which confirmed the interest of both sides in further developing friendly relations between Czechoslovakia and the PRC in the interest of socialism and peace.

On the basis of the results of the talks, the Presidium instructed further all-round development of mutual contacts between party, state, and social organizations in the spirit of equality and mutual esteem. It emphasized the importance of deepening stable and long-term economic and scientific-technical cooperation with the PRC. It placed special emphasis on the need for Czechsolovak organizations to use initiative in striving for the implementation of higher forms of collaboration, specialization, and cooperation in production. The Presidium also emphasized the importance of joint action by both countries on the international field, in particular in efforts to end the arms race and to achieve disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament, as well as for strengthening international security and cooperation.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium also expressed agreement with the federal government's proposals for carrying out some measures in the area of remuneration. The approved wage adjustments, which concern workers in selected professions in education, in city public transportation, in some areas of internal trade, and in other sectors, represent part of the gradual realization of the socioeconomic program adopted by the 17th CPCZ Congress. The extent of these adjustments, which will come into force during the second half of this year, emerges from the possibilities provided by resources being created by the development of the national economy. The details of the adjustments will be published in the relevant sector regulations.

The Presidium also examined the results of the check carried out by the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission on how services for the citizens are being secured in national committees and their organizations and in production cooperatives. It critically pointed out that despite a partial improvement, more marked progress has not taken place. Considerable shortcomings in the services offered from the viewpoint of variety, availability, period of business, and delivery deadlines continue. Many complaints about quality, waiting time, and honesty are also justified. In a number of cases of ineffective centralization of services led to disproportionate growth of administration and to making them more distant from citizens. Shortcomings in services connected with housing have been appearing in the long term.

The Presidium emphasized that the main way to achieve an improvement is consistent realization of the resolution of the sixth session of the CPCZ Central Committee in 1982. In accordance with those conclusions, it is necessary to continue to considerably simplify management and planning in this area. [paragraph continues]

It is necessary to implement simple organizational forms of services according to specific conditions, such as setting up places of business for town and local national committees, the renting of small places of business for services to citizens, the individual provision of services on the basis of permission from national committees, and so on, with more daring. It is necessary to strengthen the material technical base of services and to fundamentally improve their material and technical supplies. In the area of development of services it is necessary to increase the role of town and local national committees.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium emphasized the need to fully appreciate the importance and position of services in the development of socialist society and to give them increased attention at all levels. Together with undertaking effective measures for the faster solution of existing shortcomings, it instructed the federal government and the national governments to complete and present to it in the third quarter of this year a concept of long-term development of this important sector. It also emphasized the duty of communists and party organizations to strive in the area of services to increase the effectiveness of political educational and control activity in the interest of better satisfying the needs of the inhabitants.

Other questions of domestic and foreign policy and party life were also discussed at Wednesday's [17 June] session of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium.

COMMISSION FOR ATOMIC ENERGY MEETS IN PRAGUE

AU251355 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 18 Jun 87 p 2

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- The Czechoslovak Commission for Atomic Energy held its 48th session in Prague yesterday [17 June]. Presided over by Stanislav Havel, the commission's chairman, the session devoted itself to the economic effectiveness of the role of the state plan for the development of science and technology in increasing the safety and operational reliability of Czechoslovak nuclear power plants. The social contribution of this task -- even in the period when it was being resolved -- exceeded Kcs250 million, and in the course of the coming years it should reach Kcs1.5 billion. The session discussed the program for developing the Czechoslovak research reactor base. A construction of a school reactor is currently underway at the Czech Advanced Technical School in Prague, and the construction of a school reactor at the Slovak Advanced Technical School in Bratislava is being planned. A reconstruction and modernization of VVER-S experimental reactors is being ensured at the Nuclear Research Institute in Rez and the SR-0 [expansion unknown] in the Skoda concern in Plzen. The plenum assessed the state of the fulfillment of the tasks of the development of science and technology that are being resolved in the permanent "Development of Nuclear Power Engineering Up to the Year 2000" goal-oriented program and the state scientific-technical "Radionuclides and Nuclear Instruments Technology" program. Measures were adopted to ensure the realization of the results of this research-and-development work on which more than Kcs2 billion will be spent in this 5-year plan. The plenum also assessed a report on the preparations for the construction of further nuclear power plants after the Temelin nuclear power plant.

SOVIET, NATIONAL PEOPLE'S FORCES CONCLUDE EXERCISES

LD280915 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0847 GMT 28 Jun 87

[Text] Berlin, 28 Jun (ADN) -- A joint troop exercise of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany (GSFG) and the National People's Army of the GDR (NVA) in the Brandenburg, Magdeburg, Wittenberg, and Golssen areas ended on Sunday. Up to 15,000 members of the two fraternal armies participated.

The exercises, led by Army General Valeriy Belikov, GSFG commander in chief, was announced to all signatory states to the Helsinki Final Act. In accordance with the plan, the troop divisions and units withdrew to their garrisons on Saturday and Sunday. Over the past few days, the two armies further perfected their level of training in defense maneuvers such as holding occupied sections and positions.

KESSLER, DELEGATION END OFFICIAL VISIT TO AUSTRIA

Participate in Exercises

LD262209 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1441 GMT 26 Jun 87

[Text] Vienna, 26 Jun (ADN) -- The GDR military delegation led by Army General Heinz Kessler, SED Central Committee Politburo member, who is currently on an official visit to Austria, took part yesterday and today in exercises by units of the Austrian Army and Military Academy.

The delegation saw the state of combat and training of trainee officers who, after successful completion of the exercise, were commissioned lieutenants at an exercise of the Theresian Military Academy in the Bregenz Forest, Vorarlberg Province. The GDR guests today visited the Army's pioneer battalion Donau in lower Austria. The soldiers demonstrated the building of a 25-tonne ferry and a pontoon bridge, as well as the use of prepared 'Hedgehog' tank traps.

Kessler Praises Relations

LD271404 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1006 GMT 27 Jun 87

[Text] Vienna, 27 Jun (ADN) -- Army General Heinz Kessler, GDR defense minister and SED Central Committee Politburo member, has underlined the good relations between the Austrian Federal Army and the National People's Army (NVA). At the end of the official visit by a GDR military delegation he led, he told ADN that the contacts were first an element of the friendly overall relations between the two countries.

"Their origins undoubtedly lie in the fact that both the Austrian people and the GDR people have a shared interest in developing their own country in tranquility and peace. Comradely relations have developed between the two armies on this basis. Members of both armies have been guests of their respective partners, when ideas and experiences were exchanged both in combat training and in other spheres, ranging from military history to military medicine. Everyone benefits from this. I regard our visit as a further step in expanding these sincere relations," Heinz Kessler said.

"Our Austrian partners are as interested as we are in agreement on the double-zero option coming about this year and in the elimination of medium-range missiles in Europe," the minister said. In this regard, the content of the Warsaw Pact member states military doctrine, adopted at the Berlin session of the Political Consultative Committee, was discussed with our Austrian partners. "We encountered understanding on this. The military doctrine does not, in my view, run counter to the interests of neutral Austria, which aim for peace and cooperation."

Federal Minister Lichal had stressed that from his country's point of view, relations with the GDR are totally without complication and are capable of being developed. "The GDR completely and fully respects Austria's policy of balance and neutrality in every respect. Our relations are favorable for both states and have a favorable effect on the political climate in Europe," said the Austrian defense minister. The exercises by the Austrian Federal Army, which the delegation was able to observe, had the sole aim of preserving the country's security. The GDR, too, has no military aim other than guaranteeing its own security, said Heinz Kessler.

Depart Vienna 27 Jun

LD271357 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1001 GMT 27 Jun 87

[Text] Vienna, 27 Jun (ADN) -- The military delegation led by Defense Minister Army General Heinz Kessler concluded its 5-day visit to the Republic of Austria on Saturday. It was bid farewell at Vienna's Schwechat Airport by the hosts in a military ceremony.

The Austrian Federal Ministry for National Defense said at the end of the visit that it was held "in an open atmosphere and in a relationship between the two states free of complications." In the talks, Dr Robert Lichal, Austrian federal minister for national defense, stressed "Austria's nonaggressive defense concept, arising from its commitment to neutrality." Both ministers expressed the importance of disarmament efforts and detente policy. GDR Defense Minister Heinz Kessler invited national Defense Minister Dr Robert Lichal to visit the GDR. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

CYPRIOT FOREIGN AFFAIRS MINISTER ARRIVES

LD281939 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1558 GMT 28 Jun 87

[Text] Berlin, 28 Jun (ADN) -- Cypriot Foreign Minister Yeoryios Iakovou arrived today in Berlin on an official visit to the GDR. He is taking up an invitation from GDR Foreign Affairs Minister Oskar Fischer, who welcomed his guest at the airport, which was decorated with the state flags of both countries.

Oskar Fischer and Yeoryios Iakovou then held their first meeting. The friendly discussion focused on issues of relations between the GDR and Cyprus and on international problems. Both ministers expressed the unanimous conviction that their forthcoming talks will lend new stimuli to the mutual cooperation in the most varied areas. They stressed the resolve of their governments to make their contribution to improving the international situation. This evening the guest will attend a concert by the Berlin Symphony Orchestra in the Schauspielhaus.

FISCHER TOASTS PEREZ DE CUELLAR AT 15 JUN FETE

AU221635 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Jun 87 p 3

[Toast by Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer at dinner honoring UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar in Berlin on 15 June]

[Text] Esteemed Secretary General, esteemed Mrs Perez de Cuellar, esteemed guests, dear friends and comrades: It is a great pleasure for me to give you, Mr Secretary General, your esteemed wife, and your entourage once more a cordial welcome at a place that has become a renowned venue of dialogue and understanding. Your return visit to Berlin offers you the opportunity of continuing the exchange of experiences with the GDR's highest representatives.

It is this dialogue that is of great significance in this period so important for the fate of mankind. Mr Secretary General, you will be able to convince yourself of the commitment with which the GDR supports the work of the United Nations in safeguarding peace.

Only a few days ago the GDR's capital hosted the meeting of the highest political organ of the Warsaw Pact states. It was determined by the firm resolve to do everything to preserve the world from a nuclear inferno and to achieve now the transition to nuclear disarmament through the removal of U.S. and Soviet medium-range missiles stationed in Europe. In the socialist states' view, represented at the Berlin summit, such an agreement would open the gate not only to nuclear but also to conventional disarmament. Strict verification of all arms limitation and disarmament measures are to be included.

Military imbalance that may have arisen must be eliminated by counterarmament but by reducing weapons on the superior side.

We attach extraordinary significance to this standpoint.

We hope that now all states of the other side have finally decided to support the conclusion of an agreement between the USSR and the United States. It would be good if statements made a few days ago by the NATO Council in Reykjavik could be interpreted to this effect.

Mr Secretary General, we also hope that the United Nations will put its weight behind this.

Considering the fact that not war but only peace will emanate from German soil, the GDR, together with the CSSR, has approached its Western neighbor, the FRG, and suggested opening negotiations to establish a chemical weapons-free zone and a nuclear-free corridor in central Europe. We fully endorse the concept of proceeding on the path from zero option to zero option. Only the strict adherence to the principle of equality and equal security at an ever lower level does not favor any side.

Let me state the following in this regard: If good and solid proposals are put forward, we do not ask from what direction and from whom they come. We take them up and support them, no matter whether they originate in the North, South, East, or West. There is no other way if a state has made the commitment to peace its maxim for actions. Much too frequently we still miss this impartiality on the other side.

Mr Secretary General, we fully share your view that "if the states that possess nuclear weapons vigorously advocate liberating the world from the nuclear threat, the disarmament issue would receive a most welcome impulse and international confidence would be significantly increased."

The development in the world, the far-reaching changes in international relations, the increasing interdependence of states, scientific-technological progress, as well as weapons of unheard-of-destructive power, questions of war and peace, disarmament, and other complex global and regional problems require a new thinking and a new approach from everyone.

This is the background for the joint initiative of the socialist states to create a comprehensive system of international peace and security.

Such a system should include the political, military, economic, and humanitarian spheres, as well as ecological cooperation and health. The United Nations is the most suitable place for this. Mr Secretary General, the efforts, such as prudence, demanded by you in the 1985 annual report should be realized by the United Nations.

Mr Secretary General, by putting forth basic considerations on how to overcome underdevelopment and to establish a new economic order, the Warsaw Pact states have reaffirmed their determination to actively participate in reshaping international economic relations in a democratic fashion.

Mr Secretary General, both we and you are deeply concerned over the hotbeds of tensions and conflict.

The GDR favors settling all contentious issues and conflicts in a peaceful manner, which means exclusively by political means. Every people's right to determine its political and economic course freely and without external interference must be strictly observed. In this the United Nations can -- and even must -- play a more important role.

The proposals submitted by Nicaragua, the Contadora Group and the Contadora Support Group, Afghanistan and the USSR, the DPRK and the three Indochinese states have created adequate conditions for the just settlement of the conflicts.

Mr Secretary General, the GDR appreciates your efforts to limit and settle international conflicts.

Mr Secretary General, we would like to encourage you explicitly to continue your efforts.

In the interest of world peace the GDR favors the quickest possible settlement of the Iraq-Iran conflict. In this way the most dangerous element of trouble would be eliminated in the Gulf region.

Mr Secretary General, we note with pleasure that the outcome of your most recent consultations on the Middle East situation contains the following: All permanent members of the Security Council favor an international Middle East peace conference. Existing problems and obstacles should be overcome as quickly as possible in the interest of a lasting peace for all area states and of realizing the suffering Palestinian people's right to self-determination.

The peoples in southern Africa most ardently desire self-determination and overcoming racism and apartheid, which mean peace.

The UN plan for safeguarding Namibia's independence must be realized and apartheid must be eliminated because it can not be reformed. Mr Secretary General, you will always have a reliable partner in the GDR for strengthening UN authority and effectiveness. This is the meaning of our resolutuon submitted in the past General Assembly:

-- which calls for political dialogue and negotiations while considering the legitimate interests of all states guided by the sincere desire to achieve results,

-- and which should enhance the United Nation's role as a forum of political dialogue and negotiations.

We are deeply satisfied that the overwhelming majority of member states has adopted the resolution.

Today we are already looking to the 42d General Assembly. May everything be done so the historic chance for implementing nuclear and general disarmament is not wasted.

Esteemed Secretary General, we now wish you further success in your important and responsible activity and convey our best wishes to your esteemed wife and your entourage.

I ask all those present to raise their glasses and drink to the well-being of UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar and his esteemed wife.

CULTURAL LEAGUE DELEGATES ELECT NEW LEADERS

AU210509 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13-14 Jun 87 p 5

[Text] The newly elected leadership of the GDR Cultural League is as follows: Honorary President: Senior Study Counselor Professor Gertrud Sasse; President: Professor Dr Hans Pischner; First Vice President and First Secretary: Professor Dr Karl-Heinz Schulmeister; Vice Presidents: Professor Dr Heinrich Gemkow, Heinz Hoffmann, Hans Jacobus, Professor Dr Burkart Philipp, Dr Hans Reichelt, Helmut Sakowski, and Professor Dr Guenter Wirth; and Secretaries: Dr Manfred Fiedler, Dr Klaus Lenk, Bernd Lohaus, Dr Wilfried Maass, and Dieter Zaenker. The presidium comprises 21 more persons.

Congress Concludes 12 Jun

AU211819 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13-14 Jun 87 p 1

[Excerpts] Karl-Marx-Stadt (ND) -- "Through our work we will continue to be a reliable alliance partner for the SED in the coming years and to strengthen our socialist fatherland," the delegates of the 11th GDR Cultural League Congress, which ended on Friday [12 Jun], unanimously stressed in a letter to Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council. [passage omitted]

On the second day of talks, discussion in the plenary session continued during which 12 speakers took the floor. In his speech, which was greeted with strong applause, Kurt Hager, SED Central Committee Politburo member, honored the diverse activities of the allied mass organization to further develop a rich intellectual-cultural life in the GDR. [passage omitted]

A speech by Culture Minister Hans-Joachim Hoffmann concluded the congress. Afterward, delegates elected the president, members of the Presidential Council, and members of the Cultural League's Central Auditing Commission. [passage omitted]

HONECKER HOLDS TALKS WITH JEWISH GROUP LEADER

LD232044 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1520 GMT 23 Jun 87

[Text] Berlin, 23 Jun 87 (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR Council of State, today held talks with Rabbi Dr Israel Miller, president of the New York based "Jewish Claims Conference."

During the meeting, which was characterized by mutual understanding, Erich Honecker underlined the antifascist nature of the socialist German state, which is working with all its strength to ensure that war and Nazism will never again emanate from German soil. True to the oath of German antifascists and resistance fighters, the GDR is actively working for peace, disarmament, and international friendship. The GDR honors the victims of fascism and is doing everything to keep their memory alive. It is thus meeting the concerns of Rabbi Miller's organization, which the GDR understands, Erich Honecker stated. They agreed to continue the talks at a suitable level to reach a joint settlement.

Rabbi Miller stressed the Jewish Claims Conference favors humanitarian care for the victims of Nazi and fascist persecution and stressed the readiness of his organization to follow up on all possibilities for the advantageous development of relations, particularly in economics.

Erich Honecker and Dr Israel Miller, speaking on his own behalf, agreed that today there is no more important task than preventing humanity from sliding into a nuclear catastrophe. This is above all a matter of encouraging efforts to achieve a double zero option on U.S. and USSR medium-range missiles and supporting this to the best of one's ability.

Meeting participants included: Executive Director Saul Kagan; GDR Foreign Affairs Minister Oskar Fischer; State Council Secretary Heinz Eichler; and Herbert Barth, director of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' USA, Canada, and Japan Department.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY RESUMES WORK 26 JUNE

LD260815 Budapest MTI in English 0749 GMT 26 Jun 87

[Text] Budapest, June (MTI) -- Friday morning the summer session of the Hungarian National Assembly went on with the debate on the report, set forth by State Secretary Kalman Abraham, president of the National Authority of Environment Protection and Nature Conservation, Thursday. Present were Karoly Nemeth, president of the Presidential Council, Karoly Grosz, chairman of the Council of Ministers, other members of the Political Committee of the HSWP, the secretaries of the Central Committee of the HSWP, and members of the Presidential Council and the Government. Also present were representatives of the Diplomatic Corps to Hungary.

Summer Session Ends

LD261227 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1200 GMT 26 Jun 87

[Excerpt] The summer session of the National Assembly has ended. After the debate on the report on environmental protection, State Secretary Kalman Abraham, chairman of the National Environment Protection Office, summarized the contributions. After this, the representatives unanimously accepted the report. [passage omitted]

LEADERSHIP CHANGES ACCORDED PUBLIC'S CONFIDENCE

LD271924 Budapest in English to Europe 2000 GMT 26 Jun 87

[Text] Hungary has a new president and a new prime minister, and the session of parliament which has just ended also brought other changes in leadership posts. Staff member (Judit Borbiros') comment on the significant of the changes is read by (Janos Kisovsky):

[Kisovszky] Two days after the changes no one can evaluate definitely and finally their real significance, for such an evaluation time is needed, or rather some analyzable achievement of the new officials, a report on what they are able to accomplish together with the people of the country in the field of economic revival. What one can do now is to discuss the characteristics of the changes and the possible reasons for them.

First and foremost it must be stated the changes are not just routine-like, generational changes, the pouring of young blood into the leadership, although even that would not be a minor aspect. Most obviously though, we are not looking to the activity of Mr Grosz with expectations simply because he is 6 years younger than his predecessor. He was born in the northern industrial region, which gave the Hungarian working class movement a number of outstanding leaders. He is widely considered as a popular leader and this popularity (?is not least) the fact that he bravely criticized shortcomings in the economy; he called for a definite, more consistent economic policy, and he numerous times pointed out that politicians should take responsibility for unpopular decisions as well.

Obviously, though, the need for change of the Hungarian economy is not just an issue of political style. Practical experience and qualification most certainly should have a bigger or even a decisive role in the leadership.

This is why the president of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce, the finance minister, and a general manager of a major Hungarian factory became members of the Central Committee, and this was also why the 39-year-old outstanding economic expert Miklos Nemeth, apart from getting the Central Committee membership, was also elected to the post of a secretary of the Central Committee.

The practice of accentuating only political capabilities of the leaders is more and more taken over by the image where the politician has high qualifications in a certain field or fields. The most recent examples are the two members of the Political Committee, Mrs Judit Csehak, a doctor, and Mr Janos Berecz, a historian. Mr Berecz in the mid-seventies was the head of the Foreign Relations Department of the party and there he won praise and acknowledgement for his objective studies, and also for being one of the architects of building relations with the Western countries.

These are, of course, just certain examples. The whole process of the changes is something that is quite hard to evaluate or even describe in a short comment, all the more so because the process itself is not a finished one. What is certain, however, is that the Hungarian public, which awaited and demanded these changes, has confidence in their new leaders.

Editor Says Changes Favorable

LD282312 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1700 GMT 28 Jun 87

[Commentary by MAGYAR HIRLAP editor Dezso Pinter -- from "The Week" program]

[Text] There can be few of you who did not know there were going to be personnel changes in the country's leading bodies. That this was in the offing was not a matter for conjecture, because the party general secretary himself stated back in April, before Hungarian and foreign television cameras, that there is a need for fresh vigor. When a new method of working is needed, then personnel changes are also necessary. The decision was made this week; the country has been apprised of the changes, and it will form an opinion about them in the coming days. In my view it is not lack of confidence, but a natural and decent thing if a person does not rush to form an opinion about changes that the leading bodies have been preparing for a longer time. An opinion preceeded by questions has value.

For example, the one in recent days I heard most often, perhaps: What was the guiding principle of the personnel decisions? The question does not relate to those who have gone into retirement after several decades of painstaking work performed before the public, but to those who have remained in the forefront of political life but have been given other tasks, those who have become members of the Politburo or the Central Committee, those who have been elected secretaries of the Central Committee.

The personnel changes indicate the assertion of three kinds of intention: That of regrouping, that of rejuvenation, and that of freshening; at the same time it also indicates the manifestation that the country cannot do without either the experiences of leaders, gained earlier, in more complex periods, or the initiatives, impetus, of younger leaders.

Why should we beat about the bush about something that is also obvious: There was no looking for scapegoats; the responsibility and its consequences were not shifted onto individual leading personalities. The decisions, not only those effected, but also those after the fact, as well as those which did not prove successful, had been made not by individual persons but by bodies, those bodies that considered that the time had come for change, as they have also done in other periods as well.

I do not see much sense in those speculations that proceed exclusively from the persons of the leaders who now have a new scope of duties, on the basis of their former pronouncements, correctly or incorrectly filed, or the generally subjective analysis of their supposed or real human characteristics.

In essence, what will, what can, change now? Up till now the majority of our problems were caused not by the lack of decisions, but by implementation that was late or nonexistent, and by no means only in the party and state leading organs.

After the election I had occasion to talk to the new chairman of the Council of Ministers, who from among the tasks awaiting the government highlighted the acceleration of action and of deeds, as well as the more determined realization of the economic social reforms. All this will be feasible with the strengthening of national unity, the development of socalist democracy, the clearer revelation and grading of interests, and greater respect for the working, creative human being. These may not be interfered with.

I do not know how widely it is known that the Central Committee is preparing for a further session. In the near future it will debate the program of economic social unfolding. Opinions have been expressed on this on a wide scale previously; the draft has passed through the numerous forums of political, social, and economic life. The realization of this program will be the most urgent task of the newly constituted party and state leadership.

The personnel decisions are important, but in themselves they are not the equivalent of a breakthrough. The changes will create more favorable conditions for the joint work. The abovementioned three aspects -- the regrouping, the freshening, and the rejuvenation -- will hopefully, serve this purpose. The work is more complex day by day, and time is pressing, but the tasks are not impossible to resolve. In recent days I became personally convinced that the implementation of the tasks that have for the large part already been decided will be speeded up; there is simply no other rational way. And the work will be shared.

KAPOLYI HOLDS CONFERENCE ON RESTRUCTURING

AU281635 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 25 Jun 87 p 1

["Muzslai"-signed report: "Industry Minister Laszlo Kapolyi Holds News Conference -- 'Examination' Has Priority"]

[Text] Industry Minister Laszlo Kapolyi held a news conference on 24 June to discuss a seminar, held with the participation of World Bank experts and some 100 domestic enterprise heads, on the tasks of the upcoming industrial restructuring. The goal is to coordinate the domestic enterprise concepts and the restructuring program supported by the World Bank in the form of credit supplies.

The experts examined ways to coordinate the requirements facing industry resulting from various market relations. The minister stressed that the industry ministry continued to disagree with the enterprises' separate handling of the three types of markets -- domestic, socialist, and capitalist. The minister concluded that the emerging development program was adjusting well to the world market trends.

Laszlo Kapolyi also spoke about the ministerial model computerized system, which began summing up the enterprises' strategic goals. This system enables experts to observe the spheres of activity that are mobilized by the restructuring process and whether the practice is in harmony with the concepts. This type of computerized model can also help in eventually recognizing the problems threatening certain sectors and the enterprises within these sectors. Therefore, there is no longer any need to take compulsory measures when there is already a threatened shortage of basic assets.

The industry minister said that, together with the Chamber of Commerce, his ministry is striving to introduce as soon as possible in industry methods like the ones the World Bank "examined" the Taurus Rubber Factory with prior to providing the necessary credit for structural changes, and to make such methods become characteristic solutions for financing the industry. In the World Bank concept, investment does not exclusively mean the the purchase of buildings and machines and their operation, but investment refers also to the human factor and to the guiding and organizational solutions. A certain extent of dislike can also be noticed: The enterprises do not always understand the connection between credit supply and the human issues.

The Industry Ministry is starting the manager training program connected to the current restructuring program in a way that will ensure that the first results will arrive by the time of the next wave of leaders' election (due approximately in 2 years). These courses are expecting not only enterprise leaders but the ministry is also ready to instruct enterprise council chairmen at its own expense.

BRIEFS

MTI-REUTER TALKS -- Budapest, June 19 (MTI) -- Michael E. Nelson, general manager of the REUTER NEWS AGENCY headed a delegation in Budapest June 17th to 19th, on invitation of Sandor Burjan director general of MTI. On the occasion the heads of MTI and REUTER discussed specialized economic and financial news services, and agreed on a more extensive exchange of services of this nature. The REUTER delegation met with the representatives of the Budapest banks and institutes of finance that subscribes to the world economic services of the agency. Michael E. Nelson met State Secretary Rezso Banyasz, president of the Information Office of the Council of Ministers. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1717 GMT 19 Jun 87 LD]

AIDS STATISTICS -- Adam Vas, head of the Ministry of Health Epidemiology Department, recently returned from an AIDS conference in Washington. Today he gave a statement to Budapest Radio about the situation in Hungary. Vas said: We know of 134 people who are infected with the disease, 12 of them foreigners. We have received reports of five AIDS sufferers, three of whom have already died. We have screened several hundred thousand blood donors for the virus and found seven carriers, all homosexuals or bisexuals. [Summary] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 23 Jun 87 LD]

JARUZELSKI PREPARES FOR, BEGINS VISIT TO JAPAN

Makes Predeparture Statement

LD262031 Warsaw PAP in English 1936 GMT 26 Jun 87

["Jaruzelski's statement for PAP Before Departure for Japan" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, June 26 -- I am leaving for an official state visit to Japan. This will be the first Polish visit on this level in hitherto history of relations between our countries.

Ties of respect and mutual interest [were] shaped long ago between our peoples, sometimes despite history. Poles admire not only Nippon's impressive economic and technological dynamism but also such features of the Japanese people as diligence, discipline and organizational skills, all worthy of imitation.

In the past two years, relations between Poland and Japan have been essentially enlivened. A new chapter of their favourable development was opened by the January offical visit to Poland by Premier Yasuhiro Nakasone. We expect my present visit to Japan, being a continuation of the political dialogue, to make it also possible to concretize the mutual intention to raise cooperation in economy, science and culture onto a higher level.

Poland comes out for all-round development of relations with Japan. In our view there are favourable conditions for this.

Polish-Japanese dialogue is a valuable contribution to consolidating peace, broadening cooperation between states and peoples. During the announced talks, I will have an opportunity to acquaint Premier Nakasone with conclusions stemming from the recent session of the Warsaw Treaty's Political Consultative Committee in Berlin. The interest of Japanese diplomacy in central Europe is known. Also as regard this question, I intend to present our point of view to Japanese interlocutors. I will also be glad to be able to learn the opinion of Japan's leading circles on the current international situation.

I would like to voice the hope that the starting visit will bring benefit to both our nations and states.

Departs Warsaw 26 Jun

LD262022 Warsaw PAP in English 1935 GMT 26 Jun 87

[Text] Warsaw, June 26 -- President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski today left for Japan for an official state visit.

He was bidden farewell at Warsaw's Okecie Airport by representatives of the highest authorities.

[Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 0700 GMT on 27 June adds: "Included in his delegation are Jozef Czyrek, Wladyslaw Gwiazda, and Marian Orzechowski."]

Cables Gorbachev, Gromyko

LD262304 Warsaw PAP in English 2223 GMT 26 Jun 87

[Text] Warsaw, June 26 -- Flying over the territory of the Soviet Union while on his way to Japan, Wojciech Jaruzelski sent a cable to Soviet leaders Mikhail Gorbachev and Andrey Gromyko which reads in part:

"The Soviet efforts aimed at restructuring and accelerating socio-economic development enjoy our full support and deep sympathy. With all my heart I wish you further successes in the implementation of the historically significant goals and tasks mapped out by the 27th congress, including those boldly developed at the June plenum of the CPSU CC which has just ended."

Attends Welcoming 29 Jun

LD290931 Warsaw PAP in English 0845 GMT 29 Jun 87

[Text] Tokyo, June 29 -- President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski started his official visit to Japan this morning. The welcoming ceremony for the Polish leader, his wife and persons accompanying him was held at the Akasaka Palace, Jaruzelski's official residence. At 10 am local time, Emperor Hirohito and Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone arrived at the palace.

After a short talk between the emperor and Jaruzelski the Japanese monarch introduced members of his closest family, including heir to the throne, Prince Akihito, to the Polish leader. National anthems of Poland and Japan were played.

After the ceremony, Jaruzelski together with the emperor drove to the emperor's palace. While greeting the Polish guest at his residency, the emperor held a short talk with Jaruzelski.

Around noon, the Polish delegation met with representatives of Japan's economic circles at the "Tokyo Kaikan". Represented were seven major Japanese economic organizations, including Keidanren, an organization affiliating the largest firms, and the Sotobo, the association for trade with the Soviet Union and Euopean socialist countries.

Toasts were delivered by chairman of [word indistinct] and at the same time [words indistinct] Poland Economic Committee Toshikuni Yahiro and Wojciech Jaruzelski.

MOROCCAN FOREIGN MINISTER FILALI MEETS OFFICIALS

Views Relations With Jaruzelski

LD262144 Warsaw PAP in English 1706 GMT 26 Jun 87

[Text] Warsaw, June 26 -- President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski received here today Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of the Kingdom of Morocco Abdellatif Filali, now on an official visit to Poland.

During the talk the sides discussed the state of bilateral relations and stressed their continuous and mutually advantageous development.

The talk also focused on key international and regional issues, particularly, on the situation on the European Continent, in the Mediterranean basin and in the Middle East. Wojciech Jaruzelski stressed that Poland comes out consistently in favour of a lasting settlement of the Middle East conflict by way of an international conference on Middle East under auspices of the United Nations with participation of all the interested sides, for the realization of the sovereign rights of the Palestinian nation to self-determination and independence and for ensuring the security of all the states of the region in their just borders.

Abdellatif Filali conveyed King Hassan II's invitation for Wojciech Jaruzelski to pay an official visit to Morocco. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction.

The talk was attended by Polish Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski.

Views Cooperation With Messner

LD262150 Warsaw PAP in English 1615 GMT 26 Jun 87

[Text] Warsaw, June 26 -- Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner received here today Minister of Foreign Affairs of Morocco Abdellatif Filali.

The talk was devoted to bilateral relations, with special emphasis on economic cooperation and trade as well as on cultural and scientific cooperation.

Messner briefed the Moroccan guest on the principles of transformations taking place in Poland's economic system.

The meeting was attended by Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Jan Majewski. Present were also Poland's Ambassador to Morocco Miroslav Wojiechowski and Moroccan Ambassador to Poland Abdessalam Ouazzani.

MALINOWSKI CONTINUES FRG VISIT, GIVES INTERVIEW

Travels to Baden-Wurttemberg

LD282037 Warsaw PAP in English 1841 GMT 28 Jun 87

["Sejm Delegation in FRG by PAP Correspondent Eugeniusz Guz" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Bonn, June 28 -- After political talks in Bonn, a delegation of the Polish Sejm (Parliament) with its speaker Roman Malinowski, who were staying in this country since last Monday, left on June 26 for Baden-Wurttemberg.

The three-day stay in Baden-Wurttemberg began with the welcoming ceremony by President of the Diet Erich Schneider who said that the treaty signed in Warsaw in 1970 turned to be a good and solid foundation of bilateral relations. The Federal Republic of Germany voiced no territorial claims and was not going to voice them in the future, he said.

During a meeting with representatives of Baden-Wurttemberg industrial circles, organized by chairman of the economic commission of the Diet, Landtag Deputy Claus Weyrost, the sides exchanged experiences in the hitherto economic cooperation with Polish partners, stressing the desire of its expansion, with particular regard to small and medium-sized enterprises. They pointed to chances that would expectedly be created in this area by the second stage of the economic reform in Poland.

Before his return to Poland, Roman Malainowski told PAP about his impressions from the visit:

"The talks and meetings were marked by a common will to intensify actions aimed at a further, comprehensive improvement of bilateral relations in the spirit of the 1970 treaty.

"We were unanimous in that one should move forward with an eye to closing a certain stage of normalization. I think that inter-parliamentary contacts, developed on various platforms, will serve this purpose.

"We pointed out that in bilateral contacts one should proceed in such a way as to consolidate and not disturb the progress achieved as a result of the 1970 treaty and that one should strengthen European realities and not think about changing them.

"We stressed that the climate of confidence and cooperation should be actively shaped in Europe. We pointed out that common platforms of possible actions should be exploited in both bilateral and all-European interest. Those considerations met with understanding and approval on the part of our hosts."

'Good Impression of Meetings'

OW261017 Bonn DIE WELT in German 26 Jun 87 p 4

[Interview with Polish Sejm Marshal Roman Malinowski by DIE WELT correspondent Bernt Conrad; date and place not given]

[Excerpt] [DIE WELT] Mr Sejm Marshal, during your Bonn visit you talked to leading politicians such as the Bundestag president, the chancellor, and the foreign minister. How do you assess the state of German-Polish relations after these meetings?

Malinowski: I have had good impressions of the meetings. They took place in a good matter-of-fact atmosphere. I would like to stress here that the visit of an official Sejm delegation is the first visit of such a Polish parliamentary delegation. It will mean an extension of dialogue and cooperation. During our talk with the Bundestag president, we said we wanted to make the exchange of visits a permanent matter. I invited Mr Jenninger to make an official visit to Poland. We also want to promote contacts between individual parliamentary committees and groups.

I have also informed Mr Jenninger of a proposal I want to submit shortly. It involves a meeting of the chairman of CSCE parliaments. I believe the parliaments can make a significant contribution to positive changes in international developments. A meeting of presidents could improve the climate of confidence. Among the peoples of Europe a sense of the interdependence of European countries is growing. Common efforts for greater protection, including technological and ecological protection, is involved. We are poisoning ourselves together, so to speak, and together we must defend ourselves against it. Ecology has no frontiers.

[DIE WELT] Would an environmental protection agreement between the FRG and Poland not be advisable?

Malinowski: Yes. Talks are now being held. It was also a subject of the last mixed economic commission meeting with the participation of Federal Minister Bangemann.

[DIE WELT] What could be done to improve Bonn-Warsaw relations even more?

Malinowski: Most of all we must try to achieve a climate of mutual confidence and understanding. Such a climate creates conditions for progress in various fields. Actions that could upset or poison confidence should be stopped. I am referring to what we experienced at a meeting last weekend.

[DIE WELT] You mean the Silesian meeting?

Malinowski: Yes. I understand that it is certainly not a main trend of your policy. However, the abuse of different human feelings and the perpetuation of political positions calling the 1970 treaty into question, which are directed against Poland's territorial integrity, can cause damage.

We want to strengthen confidence. However, there are still many difficult problems. They are like potholes. We want to overcome them in the spirit of the political and legal substance of the 1970 treaty. Then we can advance bravely and confidently into the future.

[DIE WELT] You have also talked to Foreign Minister Genscher. Actually a Genscher visit to Warsaw was due this spring. Did you talk to the minister about when that visit should take place?

Malinowski: The UN General Assembly will take place again in September and both foreign ministers intend to participate. They will meet on that occasion and talk. I said to the Federal foreign minister that he is cordially welcome in Poland.

[DIE WELT] There was some excitement in the FRG lately about the incident involving the German ship "Neckar" off the Polish coast. Maybe it would have been better if the Polish side had said after the incident: "Sorry, that was an error." Then the matter would have been settled. Now, however, there are mutual recriminations.

Malinowski: I think that many unneccessary emotions are involved here. The Polish side has investigated the incident most thoroughly. The position we have outlined to the Federal Government accounts for all elements of the incident in a most sober and matter-of-fact way. The Polish side expressed regret and concern for the sailors who suffered injury. It is likely that the shots came from a Polish ship, although it cannot be said with absolute certainty. It was pointed out in the document that all foreign ships had been warned through flag and light signals to leave that region. That ship, however, did not react. After the firing, no sign was given that the ship was damaged or in trouble. [passage omitted]

KRAKOW WEEKLY REVIEWS PAPAL STOPS, TALKS

AU271437 Krakow TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY in Polish 21 Jun 87 p 5

[From the rubric: "Week's Events"]

[Excerpt] Holy Father John Paul II ended his 7-day visit to Poland. In Lublin he addressed scientists and newly ordained priests, in Tarnow the Polish peasants, in Krakow those who lose hope and faith in their own strength, in Szczecin the families, in Gdynia the people of the sea, in Westerplatte the young people, in Gdansk the working people and the sick, in Lodz women working in textile plants and the children, and in Warsaw creative people and the Polish episcopate. The Holy Father closed the Eucharistic Congress at Warsaw Parade Square and led a procession to the Old City. All the episcopates from Eastern Europe were invited to attend this unusual week. The primate of Hungary and the bishop of Berlin were present. Extraordinary security measures were observed all along the routes of the papal pilgrimage. Among other measures, large militia forces were employed. The demonstrations that happened to take place in Krakow and Gdansk were dispersed by the militia (according to the government spokesman, 22 persons were arrested in Krakow). Aside from functions listed in the printed program of the visit, the Holy Father met with representatives of various communities and with Lech Walesa in Gdansk, and in Warsaw he prayed at Father Popieluszko's grave. John Paul II's 1-hour talk with General Wojciech Jaruzelski at Okecie Airport immediately before departure was also unscheduled (the first official talk was held at the Warsaw Royal Castle on the first day of the pope's visit to Poland). [passage omitted]

CZYREK, POREBSKI RECEIVE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENTARIANS

LD271017 Warsaw PAP in English 1914 GMT 27 Jun 87

[Text] Warsaw, June 26 -- A delegation on the Socialist [word indistinct] on the Strasbourg-based European Parliament visited Poland June 24-26. The delegation was made up of Floor Leader Rudi Arndt (SPD), Pieter Dankert (the Dutch Labour Party), Klaus Hanesch (SPD), Kenneth Stewart (Labour Party) and Norbert Gresch (SPD). This was the first contact of that kind.

The guests were received by Jozef Czyrek, Tadeusz Porebski, Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski and Zdzislaw Sadowski. Both sides discussed some problems linked to East-West relations, particularly on the CMEA-EEC plane. Ths hosts acquainted the guests with Polish stand on the possibilities to improve the situation in Europe, stressing the significance in this respect of the Polish plan to reduce armaments and increase confidence in central Europe. Both sides pointed to the main planes of cooperation, quoting among other things common actions to promote peace and disarmament. They voiced mutual interest in establishing contacts between the European Parliament and parliaments of socialist countries.

Members of the delegation were acquainted with the work of the Sejm and the PUWP Sejm Deputy Club, steps to further democratize social and political life, and the most important problems of contemporary Poland.

The guests said the European Parliament and its socialist floor took interest in establishing official contacts between the EEC and the CMEA and between the European Parliament and the Sejm. They invited the Sejm delegation to visit the European Parliament. The guests also had talks with Foreign Trade Minister Andrzej Wojcik and Deputy Foreign Minister Tadeusz Olechowski.

BASINSKI: 'OBJECTIVE FACTS' TO FILL USSR 'SPOTS'

LD271928 Warsaw PAP in English 1640 GMT 27 Jun 87

[Text] Warsaw, June 27: Dr. Euzebiusz Basinski of the Polish Academy of Sciences talked to ZYCIE WARSZAWY about the Polish and Soviet studies aimed at revealing many chapters of history. [Excerpts]

"The declaration on ideological, scientific and cultural cooperation signed on April 21 last in Moscow, gives high rank to using historical experiences in shaping relations between the Polish and Soviet nations, in accordance with the mutual perception of national interests and in line with the basic desiderata of our reason of state.

"The main idea is not finding new sensational historic information, since the basic historic events are principally well known, but rather the full confrontation of objective facts with the tendentious presentations, aimed at remaining silent or depreciating the significance of the October Revolution.

"These studies should aid us in learning about the various complicated processes in the shaping of Polish-Soviet relations.

"The extraction of events from the recesses of archives will of course belong to the foremost need of eliminating the so-called white spots in the history of Polish-Soviet relations. At the same time, we will undoubtedly obtain a full picture of the conflict situations from the 1920 Polish-Soviet war, from the inter-war years, events linked to the fate of Poles living on the eastern territories of the Second Polish Republic during the Second World War.

"The full confrontation of the accusations and insinuations established among the public opinion with the truth on the shaping of mutual relations will allow us to understand the essence of the joint fate of the Polish and Soviet nations".

PRODUCE PROCUREMENT PRICE RAISE SET FOR 1 JUL

LD272159 Warsaw PAP in English 1850 GMT 27 Jun 87

[Text] Warsaw, June 27 -- The Ministry of Finance, in cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food Economy, has informed today that as of July 1 it is introducing higher official procurement prices for basic agricultural products.

Grain procurement prices will rise by 18.2 percent on the average, including a 22 percent inrease of the procurement price for triticale.

The procurement price for pig and beef fatstock will rise by 34 zlotys per kilogramme (on the average by 23.3 percent) while milk procurement prices will rise by an average of 6.45 zlotys per litre (22.7 percent).

The increase of procurement prices being implemented -- averaging 20.3 percent -- is therefore higher than the rise of the costs of production and compensates, if only partially, also the farmer's increased costs of living.

In accordance with the March 29 communique (on the increase of official retail prices of selected products and services), the official prices of basic food products will not be raised this year, providing that agricultural output will not fall below the envisaged level. The growth of the costs of food production, brought about by the procurement price increase, will therefore be covered by subsidies from the State Budget.

OPZZ INCOME TAX PLAN PROVES 'CONTROVERSIAL'

LD260852 Warsaw PAP in English 0003 GMT 26 Jun 87

[Text] Warsaw, June 25 -- The council of the OPZZ (All-Poland Alliance of Trade Unions) ended a two-day session today after adopting OPZZ's stance on the second stage of economic reform and a trade union programme of activity aimed at culturally activating the working people.

The plan of supporting the common taxation of individual incomes proposed in the guidelines to the reform turned out to be controversial.

The biggest dispute, however, surfaced, around the proposed possibility of free capital flow between branches of the economy and transformations of the structure of property in the economy. In the end, opinions dictated by pragmatic considerations and enforcing the creation of conditions for entreprenuership, modernization and increasing the effectiveness of all sectors of the economy prevailed.

The stance finally adopted stressed that the trade unions view the reform as the sole way of realizing the economic and social postulates of working people -- this being a practical confirmation of the conviction expressed at the OPZZ congress that Poles want to share prosperity and not poverty.

In conclusion, the OPZZ Council stressed that the trade union movement supports the strategic goals leading to the democratization of the economy and is even determined to enforce their execution. However, it does not trust many concepts proposed in the guidelines as unclear and concealing the threat of creating appearances of the reform and preserving the centralist methods and structures.

The Council also heard a report by Alfred Miodowicz on the 73rd session of the International Labour Conference which has just ended in Geneva. Miodowicz recalled that in line with the decision of last September the OPZZ expressed Poland's willingness to return to the ILO.

The OPZZ report delivered by Miodowicz in Geneva, pointing to the factual pluralism of the trade union movement in Poland, was heard by an exceptionally packed hall and was well received even by Poland's foes.

Immediately afterwards the floor was taken by representatives of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, [ICFTU] the World Confederation of Labour [WCL] and of the United States, none of them touching upon the so-called Polish issue.

Afterwards Jerzy Milewski, on behalf of the ICFTU and the WCL which affiliate "Solidarnosc", tried to question the mandate of the OPZZ at a session of the working group. The Polish side replied immediately and as a result the credentials committee rejected the protest. Thus the Geneva debates ended with a success of the Polish trade union movement.

U.S. SUSPENSION OF MFN STATUS CALLED HOSTILE ACT

AU271832 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1742 GMT 27 Jun 87

["An Act Hostile to Romania, in Utter Contradiction with the Interests of the Growth of Romanian-American Relations" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 27/6/1987 -- The Romanian news agency "AGERPRES" is empowered to state the following:

Public opinion in Romania has been surprised and indignant to learn of the decision of the Senate of the United States of America that voted these days -- with 49 votes for and 44 votes against -- a draft amendment regarding a six-months suspension of the Most Favoured Nation [MFN] clause granted to Romania.

This decision is not in the spirit of the good relations between the two countries and peoples, disagrees with the two countries' interests, with GATT provisions, with the norms of interstate relations. The Romanian Government is of the opinion that his amendment is in complete contradiction with the Romanian-American trade agreement which stipulates the reciprocal granting of the Most Favoured Nation clause on the basis of the principles of full equality, respect for independence and noninterference in domestic affairs, principles Romania consistently promotes in its relations with all the countries of the world.

What surprises is the fact that some American senators used the debates in the Senate to calumniate, distort, and denigrate the Romanian people's work and achievements, Romania's foreign policy of socioeconomic development, of peace and collaboration with all the countries in the world. This is an inadmissible interference in Romania's internal affairs, a violation of the norms of mutual respect, which should govern interstate relations.

The Romanian Government considers that the relations among all states, whatever their size or social system must be based on firm observance of the principles of equality of rights, national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in domestic affairs, mutual advantage. Consistent with these principles, the Romanian people can allow no interference in its internal affairs, whoever would do it. Romania resolutely rejects any kind of interference in the Romanian people's affairs, any pressures and conditions in reference to its ties with other states.

The Most-Favoured-Nation clause is reciprocal and it must serve economic links between the two countries. The ones who made this decision are fully responsible for the consequences of the resolution endorsed by the U.S. Senate on the decrease of economic relations between Romania and the USA.

As far as it is concerned, Romania will continue to take consistent action for a broad international collaboration underlain by the principles of fully equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, and mutual advantage. In accordance with such principles Romania will steadily develop its ties with all the states of the world, including the USA, as it thinks this is in the interest of all peoples, of the cause of detente, collaboration and peace throughout the world.

ANCUTA RECEIVES U.S. COMPANY PRESIDENT

AU261854 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1609 GMT 26 Jun 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 26/6/1987 -- Friday, June 26, Romanian Deputy Prime Minister Dimitrie Ancuta received Martin Kaufman, president of the "Philipp Brothers Inc." of the U.S.A. who paid a visit to Romania.

Questions were approached regarding the possibilities of broadening relations of collaboration and cooperation between Romanian enterprises and the U.S. company.

U.S. NAVY SHIPS LEAVE CONSTANTA PORT

AU261855 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1536 GMT 26 Jun 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 16/6/1987 -- The American ships "Preble" and "Page" that called at the Port of Constanta left the Romanian territorial waters on Friday morning. During their stay in Romania Rear Admiral Roger F. Bacon and a group of American officers were received by Major General Stefan Gusa, first deputy minister of national defense and chief of staff.

The crew paid visits to the marine institute "Mircea cel Batrin," and to places of historical and cultural-touristic interest in the Constanta Municipality and on the Romanian Black Sea Coast.

EGYPTIAN NAVY VESSEL CALLS AT CONSTANTA

AU261849 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1538 GMT 26 Jun 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 26/6/1987 -- The Egyptian military ship "Al-Dhafir" laid anchor in the Port of Constanta in the morning of June 26. The same day Commander Ahmad Kamal al-Din Madkur and a group of Egyptian officers paid a formal call on the mayor of Constanta Municipality, the deputy commander of the Romanian Navy and the commander of the Marine Institute. A floral wreath was laid at the Victory Monument in Constanta on behalf of the guests.

Present was Sa'd Abu al-Khayr, ambassador of the Arab Republic of Egypt to Bucharest.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION WITH FRG MEETS IN BONN

AU241542 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1506 GMT 24 Jun 87

[Text] Bonn, AGERPRES, 24/06/1987 -- Bonn was the venue of the proceedings of the 14 session of the Joint Romanian-West German Govermental Commission of Economic, Industrial and Technical Collaboration. Measures were agreed upon to attain the targets set during the Romanian-West German summit talks for the expansion and diversification of commerical exchanges and the intensification of economic cooperation bilaterally and on third markets, more particularly in machine building, metallurgy, chemistry and the consumer goods production.

Hans-Dietrich Genscher, vice-chancellor and foreign minister of the Federal Republic of Germany, received Traian Dudas, minister secretary of state, co-chairman of the Joint Romanian-West German Governmental Commission of Economic, Industrial and Technical Collaboration. Warm messages were exchanged on the occasion between the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, and the president of the Federal Republic of Germany, Richard von Weizsaecker, and Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

WORKING PEOPLE COUNCIL PLENUM PROCEEDINGS OPEN

Chaired by Ceausescu

AU231934 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1815 GMT 23 Jun 87

["Joint Plenary Meeting of the National Council of Working People and the Supreme Council of Economic and Social Development" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 23/6/1987 -- A joint plenary meeting of the National Council of Working People in Industry, Construction, Transport, Goods Circulation and Finance and the Supreme Council of Economic and Social Development, presided over by RCP General Secretary and Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu, opened its proceedings on Tuesday, June 23.

The proceedings are attended by full and alternate members of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, secretaries of the party Central Committee, members of the CC of the RCP and of the government.

Participating as invited guests are first secretaries of county party committees who are not members of either the National Council of Working People or the Supreme Council of Economic and Social Development, as well as party and state activists, activists of mass and public organizations, decision makers in ministries, industrial central departments, enterprises, research and design units and units in the financial-banking system.

The plenum agenda includes items concerning the fulfilment of the national socioeconomic development plan and of the programmes for the improvement of the organization and modernization of production processes, the rise in economic efficiency in all sectors of activity and the measures needed to attain all plan indicators for 1987; the Draft National Plan For Romania's Economic and Social Development in 1988; The Programme for the Recovery and Capitalization of Reusable Materials, the Reconditioning and Reuse of Parts and Subassemblies in 1988; A Report on the Improvement of the Level of Interest Rates Charged and Paid by Banks in Their Relationships With Socialist Units and the Population With a View To Bettering the Economic and Financial Mechanism, as Well as a Number of Organizational Problems.

At the start of the proceedings in plenum President Nicolae Ceausescu handed county party organizations, county people's councils, enterprises and research units, which placed first in the socialist emulation for 1986, high distinctions of the Socialist Republic of Romania, conferred under a presidential decree.

Under the same decree, 360 orders of the Socialist Republic of Romania, as well as 18 diplomas of honour were awarded to county party organizations, county people's councils, units in industry, agriculture and silviculture, transport, goods circulation, community and other services and scientific research institutes, which placed on leading standings in the socialist emulation.

Next, an aggregate of organizational measures were unanimously approved.

A number of proposals were adopted for amendments to the Law of the Organization and Functioning of the Supreme Council of Economic and Social Development of Romania. According to them the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania is chairman of the Supreme Council of Economic and Social Development and chairman of its Standing Bureau. The leadership of the Supreme Council of Economic and Social Development will include three first vice-chairmen, functions fulfilled by the prime minister, the chairman of the National Committee for Science and Technology and the chairman of the Planning and Prognosis Section of the Supreme Council of Economic and Social Development.

Another amendment to the law shows that the chairman of the GTUCR [General Union of Romanian Trade Unions] Central Council, the chairman of the Central Council of Workers' Control of Economic and Social Activity, the first secretary of the CC of the UCY [Union of Communist Youth] and the chairman of the Higher Court of Financial Control are members of the Standing Bureau of the Supreme Council of Economic and Social Development.

Changes in the composition of the Executive Bureau of the National Working People's council were also unanimously approved following organizational measures and modifications in the coordination of some fields of activity.

Debates in plenum started afterwards.

Proceedings were also held within councils of various spheres of activity.

The debates were an opportunity to highlight the achievements scored in the first part of this year in fulfilling the national plan for economic and social development and the programmes for the improvement of organization and modernization of production processes, growing economic efficiency in all areas, the measures that should be taken to fulfill all the plan indicators for 1987 and provide the best conditions to carry out the plan for 1988.

The speakers also analysed critically and self-critically the deficiencies manifest in certain domains and made proposals apt to ensure the elimination of shortfalls and the rise of activities to higher quality and efficiency levels.

The participants in the plenary meeting stressed that the provisions of the plan for socioeconomic development in 1988 lay special stress on the steady growth of production forces, the assertion of the new revolution in science and technology and of the agrarian revolution, on the development of the indigenous raw materials base, higher performances of products and better capitalization of resources, higher productivity and lower material expenses as a main means of raising the national income and, with that as a basis, the people's standard of living.

The plenum proceedings continue.

Amendment Proposals Adopted

AU251417 [Editorial Report] Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian on 24 June on pages 1 and 4 carries a 1,800-word report on the first day of proceedings of the joint plenary meeting of the National Council of Working People in Industry, Construction, Transportations, Goods Circulation, and Finance and the Supreme Council for Economic and Social Development, chaired by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu, a meeting that opened on June 23 in Bucharest. The report says "the plenum adopted the following proposals for amendments to the law on the organization and functioning of the Supreme Council for the Economic and Social Development of Romania:

"1. The president of the SR of Romania is also chairman of the Supreme Council for Economic and Social Development.

"The chairman of the Supreme Council for Economic and Social Development is also chairman of the Standing Bureau of the Supreme Council for Economic and Social Development.

"2. The leadership of the Supreme Council for Economic and Social Development will include three first vice chairmen.

"The prime minister of the Government, the chairman of the National Committee for Science and Technology, and the chief of the Planning and Forecasting Section of the Supreme Council for Economic and Social Development will fill the positions of first vice chairmen.

"3. The Standing Bureau of the Supreme Council for Economic and Social Development will also include:

"-- the chairman of the Central Council of the General Union of the Romanian Trade Unions;

"-- The chairman of the Central Council of the Workers' Control of Economic and Social Activity;

"-- the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth;

"-- The chairman of the Supreme Court for Financial Control.

"4. The chairman of the State Planning Committee and the general director of the Central Institute for Economic Research will be the secretaries of the Supreme Council for Economic and Social Development.

"A vice chairman of the State Planning Committee will fill the position of secretary of the Specialized Sections of the Supreme Council for Economic and Social Development.

"Accordingly, some improvements will be made to increase the duties and improve the activity of the Supreme Council and of its Standing Bureau.

"Likewise, the meeting unanimously approved the following changes regarding the composition of the Executive Bureau of the National Council of Working People, as a result of some organizational measures taken and changes in positions in the field of coordinating some branches of activity. [paragraph continues]

"Comrade Nicolae Constantin was released from the position of deputy chairman and member of the Executive Bureau of the National Council of Working People and Comrade Ion Dinca was elected to this position; Comrade Lina Ciobanu was released from the position of vice chairman and member of the Executive Bureau of the National Council of Working People and Comrade Miu Dobrescu was elected to this position; Comrade Cornel Pacoste was released from the position of vice chairman and member of the Executive Bureau of the National Council of Working People and Comrade Dimitrie Ancuta was elected to this position; Comrade Steliana Istodorescu was released from the position of member of the Executive Bureau of the National Council of Working People and Comrade Magdalena Filipas was elected to this position".

Closing Address Given

AU241540 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1417 GMT 24 Jun 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 24/6/1987 -- The joint plenary meeting of the National Council of the Working People in Industry, Construction, Transport, Goods Circulation and Finance, and of the Supreme Council of Economic and Social Development concluded on June 24. The closing session was chaired by Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Questions related to the fulfillment of this year's plan tasks, the preparation, in best conditions, for the rhythmical fulfillment of all plan indicators for 1988 were debated at length during the two-day proceedings.

As many as 259 participants took the floor during the debates in plenum and per sections.

The participants in the debates voiced the firm determination of the working collectivities in industry, construction, transport, goods circulation and finance to do their utmost to exemplarily fulfill the plan tasks for this year and for the whole five-year interval, the programmes for the intensive growth and modernization of the national economy, to improve the quality and efficiency of all activities, to mark the national conference of the party through further ever greater achievements.

At the end of the debates the plenary meeting unanimously adopted the documents on the agenda.

The resolution and appeal of the joint plenary meeting of the National Council of the Working People in Industry, Construction, Transport, Goods Circulation and Finance and of the Supreme Council of Economic and Social Development was also adopted.

Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, chairman of the National Council of the Working People, chairman of the Supreme Council of Economic and Social Development, took the floor at the end of the proceedings.

Leaders' Speeches Reported

AU271500 [Editorial Report] Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian on 24 June on pages 3 and 4 and 25 June on page 2 carries 18 reports on speeches made by top party-state leaders at the 23-24 June joint plenary meeting of the National Council of Working People and the Supreme Socioeconomic Development Council in Bucharest. All reports, totaling some 10,000 words, deal in general terms with various facets of Romania's socioeconomic life, greatly emphasizing Ceausescu's leading role in all fields; the speakers admit the existence of failures in their specific spheres of activity, assume full responsibility for them, pledge to eliminate all shortcomings, and enthusiastically endorse all documents adopted.

The only full member of the RCP Central Committee PEC, whose speech is reported by the newspaper, is Minister of Light Industry Lina Ciobanu. After duly crediting Nicolae and Elena Ceausescu's personality and "great merits," Lina Ciobanu refers mainly to achievements and concerns in light industry and the fulfillment of overall plan indexes, with special emphasis on "the need to fulfill the production earmarked for export."

Speeches by two PEC candidate members are also reported: Ion Radu, chairman of the Brasov County People's Council, and Ilie Matei, chairman of Timis County People's Council, who deal mainly with local achievements and various shortcomings in their respective counties.

SCINTEIA in both issues also reports on speeches by several ministers, members of the RCP Central Committee: Minister of Metallurgical Industry Marin Enache, who admits the existence of "shortcomings in the maintenance and full utilizaton of installations, due to lack of technological and work discipline"; Ilie Vaduva, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, who refers to the need to "adjust our export production to foreign market requirements"; Minister of Machine-Building Industry Serban Teodorescu, who talks about "improving the working style and methods of collective management bodies and strengthening work discipline" as "prerequisites for fulfilling all tasks"; and Minister of Mines, Petroleum, and Geology, Ioan Folea, who pledges to "firmly apply all established measures to eliminate deficiencies in this sector and secure the country's raw materials and energy base."

LEADERS' PUBLIC APPEARANCES 20-27 JUN

AU281454 [Editorial Report] Romanian media monitored 20-27 June report the following public appearances of Romanian leaders (sourceline given in parentheses):

Nicu Ceausescu, candidate member of the RCP Central Committee PEC and first secretary of the Union of Communist Youth Central Committee, attended a routine plenary meeting of the Union of Communist Students' Association of Romania on 20 June, in Bucharest. (Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 22 Jun 87 p 5)

Grand National Assembly Chairman Nicolae Giosan received a delegation of Mexican parliamentarians led by Eliseo Rangel Gaspar, secretary of the Justice and Drafting Commissions, on 22 June in Bucharest. (Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Jun 87 p 3) Giosan also attended a Spanish Embassy reception on Spain's national day, on 24 June in Bucharest. (Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1421 GMT 24 Jun 87)

HASANI SUBMITS REPORT TO ASSEMBLY SESSION

AU100601 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 15 May 87 pp 1, 3

[Text] Belgrade, 14 May -- At the joint session of the two SFRY Assembly chambers, the delegates adopted the SFRY Presidency Report on the Situation and Problems of Internal and Foreign Policy, which was submitted by Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency. The session of the two assembly houses (chaired by Ivo Vrandecic, president of the SFRY Assembly) was attended by members of the SFRY Presidency, Milanko Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, together with members of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Branko Mikulic, president of the FEC, together with members of the federal government; a delegation of the Council of the federation; Nenad Bucin, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference; Rudi Kolak, president of the Presidency of the Federation of Veterans' Associations of Yugoslavia; Marija Todorovic, president of the Trade Union Federation of Yugoslavia; Hasim Redzepi, president of the Presidium of the Conference of the Federation of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia, and representatives of sociopolitical organs and organizations in the Federation, as well as representatives of the diplomatic corps.

At the beginning of his speech, Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, said that the Presidency had decided to submit such a comprehensive document to the assembly, and thus to its overall delegate base, the workers class, and all the working people and citizens, peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia, because it was convinced that, in order to change our present situation more resolutely, all the social factors, each in accordance with his responsibility, must involve themselves to the maximum in solving the problems that have accumulated in society.

Experience gained so far in the efforts to master the economic crisis unequivocally indicate the general view that the road to success in this respect is to make economic development more dynamic. This course must be based to the maximum on the activation of our own forces and potentials, on raising the quality of economic operations in all respects, on respecting the laws of the market and real economic categories, on an accelerated technological development, and on a broad opening to the world market and its requirements and yardsticks, at the same time resolutely and effectively overcoming the causes of autarkic development and economic operations in the country.

Proceeding from these premises, it is necessary to concentrate on the following basic directions:

Making industrial production and overall production more dynamic on lasting and stable foundations is one of the essential conditions for ensuring further economic development. The stress in this respect must be on production that is directed toward exports and progress in the technological and income respects, and that helps us to benefit from our comparative advantages. In this way one can also make an essential contribution to a productive increase in employment, particularly since unemployment is one of the most difficult problems of our society. A particular contribution to this effect should be made by the adoption and more efficient realization of the joint programs for production and exports, accompanied by a concentration of the available resources, cadres, and science. Associated labor organizations from all over the country should be gathered together in realizing such programs and they should be supported with economic policy measures.

The intensification work in adopting strategies of economic cooperation with our most important foreign trade partners has an important place in the struggle to improve foreign liquidity and become more closely involved in the international division of labor. [paragraph continues]

This should constitute one of the essential prerequisites for an orientation of the economy toward exports, for associating labor and pooling resources on the basis of the production and export programs, as well as for creating more efficient combinations in the field of technological development.

Business operations must be made more efficient throughout the entire economy through economic measures, the system of income distribution, and the mobilization of internal reserves and the potential of associated labor organizations. In this way the efficiency of investment, the productivity of labor, economies in operations, the turnover of funds, and the like should be radically improved. At the same time this implies an intensification of the struggle to overcome the practice and policy by which losses are socialized.

It will not be possible to realize all this unless we stop inflation, and therefore a resolute and efficient struggle against inflation constitutes a paramount task. This struggle can be won only through comprehensive measures, primarily economic ones. what is also necessary is a general social action for a persistent struggle against inflation. Of the greatest significance are efficient measures and intensified efforts to: strengthen the efficiency of business operations; harmonize supply and demand in the domestic market; stop the unjustified taxing of income in the economy; eliminate the spending of what has not been earned; respect financial discipline and a consistent application of laws and other regulations; conduct a consistent anti-inflationary monetary and credit policy; and abandon production that lacks any future.

Relieving the burden on the economy, that is, strengthening the material base of associated labor, is one of the key conditions for solving the crisis. This requires that expenditure at all levels be reduced to a realistic degree. It is necessary therefore that all sociopolitical communities make programs for relieving the burden on the economy, increasing responsibility for consistent implementation of those programs to a maximum degree.

All obstacles to the functioning of the unified Yugoslav market and the causes of autarkic development and regional encapsulation must be removed. The realization of the forthcoming amendments to the Constitution pertaining to this sphere should also contribute to this.

In the harsher conditions of economic operations, the importance of the consistent implementation of the policy of more rapid development of economically underdeveloped republics and the most rapid development of Kosovo Socialist Autonomous Province [SAP] is increasing. Along with maximum reliance on one's own forces in those spheres, this requires stimulation of the process of the association of labor and pooling of resources on joint programs between organizations of associated labor in developed and economically underdeveloped regions. It also requires that the agreed resources of the Fund for Providing Credit for the More Rapid Development of economically underdeveloped regions, and additional and other agreed resources be provided and efficiently used. The measures for the financial consolidation of a part of the economy and banks in the SR of Montenegro, the SR of Macedonia, and the Kosovo SAP adopted at the end of the last month are an expression of the solidarity of the whole of our community with the associated labor of those sociopolitical communities and present an important factor in the development of these regions and the country as a whole.

Considering the importance of criteria and indices establishing the level of economic development of republics and autonomous provinces, and the limiting values for determining the economically underdeveloped republics and autonomous provinces, it is essential to intensify work so that they may be adopted as soon as possible, for there is no justification for delay.

Affirmation of Market Economy [subhead]

A consistent affirmation of market laws and real economic categories is decisive for the realization of the said directions of our development, which at the same time are the directions for getting out of the existing crisis. This process impinges on many interests and positions, but it must be realized, sometimes even through intervention measures, in order that extremely negative trends may be stopped and room may be made for positive trends.

A resolute implementation of these tasks imposes the need for a clearer and more comprehensive definition of social policy measures in all associated labor organizations, in the communes, republics, and provinces. Work stoppages show that the bureaucratic-technocratic practice and relations, as well as the absence of economic responsibility in some work collectives, are one of the basic causes of conflict in associated labor organizations. It is therefore necessary to ensure, through new efforts and a change in practice, that workers in associated labor organizations decide on the distribution of income, development, and the personal incomes policy, while strengthening the responsibility of all the work factors for work.

I wish to stress that we cannot get out of the impasse in the development of self-management unless we secure the independence of associated labor organizations through their economic position as commodity producers, with the results of their business operations depending on their work. The affirmation of a market economy and of self-management is an essential prerequisite for the development and successful functioning of a unified Yugoslav market and the affirmation of a more efficient macroeconomic policy of the country as a whole.

On this basis it is necessry to overcome partial interests and break bureaucratic voluntarism. They pull us into isolation and a statist way of controlling and managing surplus value or social accumulation. It is not only the federal organs but also the organs of the republics and provinces that have great responsibility for overcoming all these negative tendencies of our social practice and making room for the working of market laws, scientific-technological development, and our economy's increasing competitiveness in the world market, while creating a wider association of labor and a pooling of resources and strengthening self-managing relations in associated labor as whole.

Basic Principles Do Not Change [subhead]

With the forthcoming constitutional changes we shall also create even more favorable institutional foundations for a quicker economic and overall social development.

We embarked on the constitutional changes, as is known, on the basis of the conclusions of the Critical Analysis and the positions of the LCY Congress to the effect that there is no reason to change the basic principles and fundamental premises of the SFRY Constitution which define the national and class essence of the relations and life of our socialist community. We have proposed extensive changes in the normative part of the Constitution precisely for the sake of the further development and strengthening of the stability of our political system, and the opening of new prospects for giving even more comprehensive contents to self-managing socialist democracy. In this respect we proceeded from the premise that socioeconomic relations and our political system must not lag behind the ability of the workers class to increasingly manage the flow of simple and expanded reproduction by itself.

In its initiative, the SFRY Presidency advocated strengthening of the self-managing position, social power, and more efficient organization of associated labor, abolition of statist practice, reduction of normativism in social relations, reaffirmation of the objectively conditioned role of the state and the more efficient organization and functioning of all state, self-managing and other social organs, and a more reasoned and efficient process of decision-making and coordination of individual and common interests.

Discontent With Kosovo Situation [subhead]

We are convinced that such amendments of the normative part of the Constitution will contribute to the quicker development of self-management and the more successful solving of social problems, strengthening the brotherhood and unity and equality of our peoples and nationalities, and a more complete realization of the class and democratic contents of our political system and our federal order. This is the basic meaning of the demands expressed at the assemblies of socialist republics and provinces and the SFRY Assembly during debates on the SFRY Presidency"s initiative.

Our community's political life and relations at the federation are considerably burdened by the overall situation in the SAP of Kosovo. Working people and citizens throughout the country are discontented because this burden is long lasting and they justifiably demand more unity and even greater activity on the part of all social factors in the whole of the country with a view to consistently and efficiently solving the problems in Kosovo SAP without delay, along the line of the LCY Platform on Kosovo.

Analyzing the implementation of specific measures adopted last year on the basis of the conclusions of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium, we have assessed that, despite the wide and coordinated activity of state, political, and self-managing subjects in the province, the SR of Serbia, and the Federation, the situation in the SAP of Kosovo is still burdened by problems and difficulties and Albanian nationalist and separatist activity and the actions of Serbian and Montenegrin nationalism are still manifest.

Apart from everything we have achieved -- speeding up the process of resolving complaints and other demands of individual members of Serbian and Montenegrin nationality, settling the situation in the judicial, administration, and internal affairs organs, and continuing the policy of differentiation, cadre changes, etc -- the feeling of security has not been returned to date to a part of Serbian and Montenegrin population to a greater extent, emigration has not been halted, and the conditions have not been created for emigrants to return in greater numbers.

The deepest cause of all of this is the constant activity of Albanian nationalists and separatists. Even harsh measures undertaken after counterrevolutionary events still have not reached all the roots of nationalism and separatism and disabled all their activities.

What we need now in the SAP of Kosovo is a more intensive simultaneous action on the quicker material and social development of the province, on strengthening legality and responsibility of all social factors, and on more efficiently solving citizens' problems: It is with this aim in mind that the social accord on special measures for realizing policy of the quickest development of the SAP of Kosovo in the 1986-90 period was adopted, and the SFRY Assembly has also undertaken many other measures to date.

We can and must defend our revolution most successfully by developing it further -- by solving economic and other difficulties, strenthening socialist self-management, nd through the further democratization of our social relations. However, we would be politically blind if we failed to see the concealed, and even public activity from antisocialist and anti-self-managing positions, particularly in those communities where room for such activity was created through passivity and other weaknesses.

It is our basic orientation to unmask those and other enemies primarily by political and ideological activity on the public scene but when their activity acquires an anticonstitutional character, our society will resolutely oppose such activity, even using legal devices.

Further progress has been achieved in the buildup of our armed forces, the Yugoslav People's Army and the territorial defense units, and that progress guarantees the successful implementation of their constitutional role. They have been and remain not only an important factor in preserving the independence of the country and the achievements of the revolution, as well as the stability of our society. They must, therefore, continue being ready and capable -- together with other factors of the all-people's defense system -- to prevent any kind of surprise aimed against our country's integrity and independence.

Encouraging Trends in the World [subhead]

The strength and unity of the armed forces have been preserved and strengthened on Tito's ideals and the program tenets and policy of the LCY, irrespective of internal difficulties.

The complex and contradictory processes underway in the world today confront us with new challenges.

The crisis of international economic relations and the increasing inequality it creates have become one of the main causes of instability in the world. The technological lagging of developing countries, the increase in protectionist measures, and the tendency of developed countries to preserve their privileged position over the developing countries deepen the gap between the industrially and technologically developed countries and developing countries. The constant increase in debts is becoming more and more dramatic and one of the most difficult problems of overall international relations. In the present extremely unfavorable conditions, debts are an unbearable problem for the majority of debtor countries, which are incapable of meeting their obligations.

Despite the fact that humanity possesses huge material potential which could more than meet the elementary needs of everyone, hundreds of millions of people live in poverty and destitution without any possibility for their own development, and hundreds of thousands starve each year. The arms race consumes huge resources. If only a part of the resources were used for development, that would change the world picture and open considerably brighter prospects for all countries.

There is the encouraging fact that the policy of force, exploitation, and domination is more and more strongly confronted by the policy of reason, peace and cooperation. The fact that the superpowers, more than before, are taking the roads of dialogue in seeking solutions for the biggest problems of the compteporary world, such as disarmament, global crisis, and other problems for which they are largely responsible meets with wide support on the part of all peace-loving forces. This has a positive effect on the reduction of general tension, but the world justifiably expects the superpowers to respect the vital interests of other countries, that is, of the world community as a whole. [paragraph continues]

Furthering wider international cooperation and creating more favorable conditions for removing hotbeds of crisis and solving economic and other current problems that burden humanity can be attained only if the whole of the international community is taking part in and making its contribution to the search for peace and, security, and cooperation on an equal footing. It is precisely here that the United Nations remains an indispensable factor.

The influence of the nonaligned policy is contributing considerably to the strengthening of positive tendencies and aspirations in the world. The independent, global, and non-bloc orientation of the movement, based on the original principles of nonalignment, was confirmed at the Eighth Summit of Nonaligned Countries. The movement confirmed its resolute orientation toward peace and the release of tension and equal cooperation in the world, primarily of developing countries, thereby ensuring a more peaceful life and more democratic relations between all peoples and countries, large and small. It is a very important fat that the Nonaligned Movement very actively advocates the implementation of the Harare decisions in all spheres.

Our independent and nonaligned foreign policy is permanently connected with our national liberation struggle and socialist revolution. It originates from the essential interests of our peoples and nationalities, all citizens of Yugoslavia, and is therefore irreplaceable. With the present trends and changes in the world it represents the most effective aspect of our activity. The strategic worth of this policy, which we built up under Tito's leadership and which has endured the test of time, is the fact that it is directed toward general world processes and trends. To this day it has retained its high degree of activity and dynamism in solving all key international questions. In so doing it has not become less reasoned and specific when it comes to Yugoslav interests pertaining to relations with other countries in solving economic and other problems, but, on the contrary, it makes the realization of those interests possible and considerably easier.

The world situation, and in particular the internal difficulties we are facing, make our international position even more complex today. This confronts all those involved in Yugoslav international activity with new tasks, which should be performed through even more efficient and coordinated activity.

We shall continue to engage ourselves most actively on realizing decisions of the Eighth Conference of Nonaligned Countries in Harare. Together will all nonaligned countries, we shall make a full contribution to solving the prob'ms that burden humanity and to establishing more just international relations.

Nonalignment -- A Strategic Orientation [subhead]

We shall continue to further the successful political, economic, scientific-technological, cultural, and other cooperation which we realize on the basis of known principles with almost all countries in the world, while showing mutual respect for other countries' internal systems and foreign political position and orientation.

Starting from those principles and orientations, being a nonaligned country, Yugoslavia also invests great efforts on realizing the aims of general European cooperation and security and on strengthening the Helsinki spirit in inter-European relations. It is with this aim in mind tht we have very close cooperation also with European nonaligned and neutral countries and with Mediterranean and Balkan countries. OUr country is also very active in the constant search for opportunities and in creating conditions for good-neighborly cooperation on the principles of equality and noninterference and with a full respect for the sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity of evey country. [paragraph continues]

Yugoslavia will remain being a faithful bearer of such a policy, ready to avoid all possible challenges, wherever they may come from, which could make our approach to good-neighborliness difficult or call it into question.

In the coming period, we must make an even more energetic and organized effort to normalize our external liquidity. This includes solving the problems in the sphere of foreign debt and the foreign trade deficit, starting from our readiness to regularly meet obligations that are due, our needs for a more dynamic development, as well as demands for a more just international economic order. This implies our full readiness for a constructive dialogue with our partners with a view to finding mutually acceptable solutions, but also the resolute rejection of any attempt to exert pressure.

In previous debates, you have assessed the report that the SFRY Presidency sent you as a realistic picture of a difficult situation. This is how things really are, but we are convinced that with those main tasks and directions of changes in our society we will manage to overcome the problems and difficulties we are confronted with and to create conditions for the further comprehensive development of the country. We expect all social factors, all organized socialist forces to make their full contribution to those efforts, Sinan Hasani said at the end of his expose.

[The following seven passages, each appearing underits own heading and printed in bold face, are boxed within the body of the item]

The Independence of Commodity Producers [subhead]

I want to stress that we cannot find a way out of the statemate in the development of self-management if we fail to ensure independence to organizations of associated labor through their economic position as commodity producers, with the results of their economic operations depending on their work. The affirmation of market-oriented economic operations and of self-management is here an important prerequisite for the development and successful functioning of the unified Yugoslav market and for the affirmation of a more efficient macroeconomic policy of the country in general.

On this basis, it is necessary to overcome partial interests and break up bureaucratic voluntarism because they pull into encapsulation and into statist way of disposing of and managing the surplus of labor, that is, social accumulation. Not only federal, but also republican and provincial organs have the great responsibility to overcome these negative tendencies in our social practice and to open up room for market laws, for scientific-technological development, and for an incresing competitiveness of our economy at the world market, together with a wider association of labor and pooling of rsources, as well as strengthening self-managing relations in the associated labor in general.

To Halt Emigration [subhead]

We need even more mobile, resolute, and comprehensive work by organized socialist forces in order to remove and impede the causes of intranational conflicts and enhance intranational faith in the possibility of living together on a footing of equality in Kosovo. The strengthening of the togetherness and brotherhood and unity of Albanians, Serbs, Montenegrins, Muslims, Croats, Turks, Gypsies, and other nationalities in the SAP of Kosovo represents an important social and political precondition for the realization of the Yugoslav program to halt the emigration of Serbs an Montenegrins and to get them to return to Kosovo.

Our principled and resolute involvement in this direction will also deliver a decisive blow to all kinds of hostile activities and hostile rivalry in the SAP of Kosovo, and will ensure the more rapid economic and total social transformation and development of the province. This will be the best contribution to the general political stability in the whole country.

Our working people and citizens are openly pointing out the negative phenomena and weaknesses in our society and making justifiable criticisms of them. Through their work and devotion they are proving everyday that they are inseparably tied to the fate of socialist self-managing Yugoslavia and that they will not allow anybody to undermine and destroy its foundations.

Yugoslavia is the homeland of all our citizens, members of all our peoples and nationalities who all, in every part of the country, must feel safe, equal, and free. History has seriously warned us -- with bitter past experiences -- that we must resolutely oppose every attempt aimed at creating mistrust and discord among our peoples and nationalities. This is why the struggle against nationalism as the basic platform for gathering all kinds of enemies today, just as before, has a special political meaning in all parts of our country.

Repaying Debts -- Still Being Worked On [subhead]

A dynamic increase in exports and the total foreign exchange earnings has considerable importance for solving our country's foreign debt repayment problem. The fact that the established policy for normalizing foreign debt repayments is not being satisfactorily realized, requires us to examine the entire problem with which we will be faced in the coming years, establish when the repayments caused by the reprograming and refinancing of part of our previous year's liabilities are due to fall, and establish the direction of our activities and measures for overcoming these problems.

In connection with this, it will be necessary to reexamine our views on the reduction of the absolute amount of foreign debt as well as examine new possibilities for more favorable solutions for repaying foreign debts. In order to realize the policy of a more dynamic increase in exports and the total foreign exchange earnings, it is necessary to ensure a constant revenue motivation of associated labor organizations to export.

We Will Always Be Open [subhead]

Yugoslavia's place in the world will continue to be determined by us -- through our internal strength and stability, unity, consistency and efficiency in solving problems, and through our total involvement in positive changes in the world which are in accordance with the vital interests of humanity.

We are not under any illusion that it will be easy to overcome our current problems. but, we are convinced that -- on the basis of the the 13th LC Congress platform and with the efforts and enthusiasm of the workers class and all the citizens of Yugoslavia -- we will today succeed in doing so. We want a useful and the most comprehensive and equal cooperation with all countries in order to contribute toward improving the general climate and security in the world as well as greater understanding among the peoples. In doing that we will always try to strengthen the identity of Yugoslavia as an independent, nonaligned, socialist, self-management, and democratic county.

We always have been and always will be wide open to every well-intended initiative and proposal and are very energetic in opposing all kinds of attacks on our country's independence and self-standing or attempts to endanger the peaceful lives of our citizens. This kind of view and this kind of road are firmly set. It is the same historic road we chose together with Comrade Tito. It is a lasting road which our peoples and nationalities, as brothers in the SFRY, will never abandon.

Open Dialogue About Constitutional Changes [subhead]

Further work on constitutional amendments must be open to dialogue, discussions, and views in line with the further development of our socialist self-management and direct socialist democracy, and must be conducted in a working and constructive atmosphere and without being exposed to methods of pressure and to setting of conditions. In that process the activity of the conscious socialist forces toward the realization of both the existing and new constitutional solutions will continue to be of special importance.

We refer in particular to all those serious problems that have caused checks in the development of self-management and reduced the positive work of the political system, and to such sensitive political questions as greater responsibility, firmer constitutionality and legality, and the realization of the established policy.

Investing Without Obstacles [subhead]

It is necessary, through legal and economic mechanisms, to enable citizens, guided by their economic interests, to freely invest their assets in associated labor organizations -- on the basis of accepting the business risks of such organizations, and under the conditions of business security guaranteed to foreign subjects' investments and in respect of the return on invested funds.

In conditions of very scarce accumulation at home and with the need for more raid technological development and an increase in exports, the joint investments of our domestic associated labor organizations and foreign subjects are particularly important. This is why one should continue to work on appropriate regulations based on the postulates of the Long Term Economic Stabilization Program and the Presidency's proposal for initiating constitutional amendments.

It is also necessary to ensure the integrity of socioeconomic relations within the framework of large technical-technological systems -- in order to achieve an integrated technical-technological process in these systems and develop them on a modern basis, on the basis of rational and efficient operations throughout SFRY territory.

About Nuclear Power Plants -- Public and Scientific [subhead]

I would particularly like to explain the Presidency's view that it is necessary to conduct comprehensive and critical research and analysis into all aspects of nuclear energy and the use of nuclear technology in relations to the development of our economy and society, and in the light of realistic prospects for the use of more modern and safer technologies in the future. In that process, attention must be paid to experience, development, and scientific and technolgical achievements in this sphere in other parts of the world.

It is necessary to carry out scientific and social verification work and to develop precise criteria and standards which would have to be satisfied before any decision is made about the construction and location of nuclear power stations in the country. No decision can be made until the results of these comprehensive and critical analyses are revealed and publicly verified.

But, at the same time one should ensure the full exploitation of our own natural resources -- water, coal, and other resources -- and implement the program for the long-term measures for rationalization, substitution, and saving of all forms of energy. Meanwhile the relevant inspection and other organs must ensure the strict and consistent implementation of regulations on ecological protection against nuclear and other energy sources. The SFRY Presidency will make efforts to ensure that this policy is implemented consistently.

LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION ON KOSOVO OPENS

Orlandic Gives Opening Remarks

LD261514 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0700 GMT 26 Jun 87

[Text] Belgrade, June 26 (TANJUG) -- The difficult situation in the Yugoslav autonomous province of Kosovo persists and even deteriorates, seriously endangering the stability of Yugoslavia and giving rise to dissatisfaction among the general public, it was warned at a session of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY] Central Committee which opened in Belgrade this morning.

The LCY Central Committee Plenum, the highest LCY forum in the period between two party congresses, has been convened to adopt common stands and propose measures for the stabilization of the situation in the province of Kosovo, which has for years been the stage of an intensified activity of Albanian nationalists and separatists. The province of Kosovo is a part of the Republic of Serbia and is predominantly populated by ethnic Albanians.

"The counter-revolutionary forces have changed the methods of their activity", LCY Presidency Member Marko Orlandic set out in the introductory statement at the LCY Central Committee session. "Instead of staging public demonstrations, they have increasingly been resorting to various forms of illegal organization and action both in Kosovo and other parts of the country and even in the Yugoslav People's Army. Although the counter-revolutionary forces have been dealt heavy blows, their activity has not been prevented and their centres have not been uncovered. All this endangers the security of the country as a whole", Orlandic specified.

At today's session, for which there is great interest in the entire country, the LCY Central Committee will adopt conclusions whose implementation should help stop the migration of Serbs and Montenegrins under the pressure of Albanian nationalists and separatists and restore the trust among nationalities in Kosovo.

In his introductory statement Marko Orlandic said that the LCY Central Committee will ask the LC of Kosovo Provincial Committee to hold politically accountable certain Kosovo officials in responsible offices in the province or the federation for creating the policy which resulted in 1981 in the escalation of Albanian nationalism and separatism and counter-revolutionary demonstrations in Kosovo.

It was proposed that a special commission of the LCY Central Committee Presidency analyse the responsibility of Fadil Hoxha, former member of the Yugoslav State Presidency, against whom strong accusations have been made in public.

Speakers Condemn Separatism

LD270202 Belgrade Tanjug in English 1554 GMT 26 Jun 87

[Text] Belgrade, June 26 (TANJUG) -- All speakers in today's debate at the Central Committee session of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) agreed that the grave situation in Kosovo, caused by Albanian chauvinists and separatists, is a problem of the whole of Yugoslavia. This is why wavering, delay, disunity and opportunism in dealing with this problem can no longer be tolerated, they said.

Kosovo's shutting off from the Republic of Serbia, of which it is a part, and its opening to influence from Tirana have resulted in the import of chauvinistic Albanian ideology worked out in detail in the anti-Yugoslav writings of Enver Hoxha, Dobrivoje Vidic, one of the first speakers, said.

These writings advocate the aspiration to wrest Kosovo and other Yugoslav parts inhabited by ethnic Albanians from Yugoslavia and join them to Albania to create a greater Albania. The danger of this chauvinistic indoctrination in Kosovo and the need for energetic measures to counter the anti-Yugoslav campaign of Tirana and its adherents in the province were duly warned against by the Serbian political leadership, Vidic said.

Vidic said that separatism and bureaucratism would not have struck such deep roots in Kosovo had the relationship between Serbia and Kosovo been sound before 1981, when the province was hit by counter-revolutionary disorders. Vidic said that the "separatists' aim to drive Serbs and Montenegrins out of Kosovo is inadmissible" and that there must be no surrender to Tirana and Albanian separatism because at issue is defence of Yugoslavia's territorial integrity.

Ethnic-Albanian communists must spare no effort until their nationality has rejected and condemned the practice of humiliation and persecution of Serbs and Montenegrins and has resolutely dissociated itself from the separatists and the greater-Albania propaganda from Tirana, Vidic said.

Vidic also strongly condemned threats and slogans of Serb and other nationalists about "taking up arms." "Causing armed conflicts between nationalities would be an insane and totally unpardonable act," Vidic said.

Another speaker, Petar Simic, said that communists in the army welcome the approach to the Kosovo problems in the documents prepared for the session. Further delay to solve these problems will endanger the unity of the country, he said, adding that as a principal politcal question Kosovo is becoming more and more a defence concern for Yugoslavia.

Territorial claims are being expressed more or less openly and this region, because of Albania's international efforts and despite the Helsinki Declaration, is viewed as the only part of Europe where state frontiers might be changed, Simic warned.

Jakov Lazarevski said that a solid basis for a radical change in Kosovo has been created. In Kosovo, Yugoslavia faces no actual problems of ethnic Albanian rights but a tendency, in the form of escalation of Albanian separatism, which is a direct threat to the survival of the country. Like several other speakers, Lazarovski said that the justified revolt against this separatism and Albania's interference in Yugoslav internal affairs must on no account be allowed to inspire anti-Albanian sentiments.

The separatism which arose among the Albanian nationality is the worst evil for itself, member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Sinan Hasani, an ethnic Albanian himself, said. Certain educational workers, scientists, journalists and publicists, imbued with Albanian chauvinism, have caused enormous damage to Yugoslav Albanians, he added.

Hasani said that he is not in favour of any special investigation of political responsibility of Kosovo officials for the 1981 demonstrations because that would be "going back." However, if an official is found guilty of a hostile act, nothing can free him from being responsible before law, the same law that has been applied against a thousand separatists and chauvinists, Hasani said.

Responsibility for the present situation in Kosovo rests with the League of Communists as a whole, including this Central Committee, said Munir Mesihovic. Kosovo is a touch-stone of our readiness and ability to create conditions for a lasting stabilization of socio-economic and political conditions in the country, and thus also in this province, he added. A Yugoslav programme to stop migration of Serbs and Montenegrins under compulsion from Kosovo must also contain specific measures for their return.

President of the provincial committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo Azem Vlasi appealed for assistance and support to and confidence in Kosovo communists, above all those of Albanian nationality who he said shoulder the main burden of the struggle to suppress Albanian chauvinism and separatism and eradicate their causes. If others are offering themselves -- and are sometimes accepted -- to wage this struggle instead of communists and other progressive Albanians, there will be no results here in the long term, he said.

Vlasi said that progressive Albanians are distressed by the fact that the escalation of Albanian chauvinism has given rise to mounting distrust and anti-Albanian sentiment in other parts of the country. In his view, the majority of ethnic Albanians are now aware that the migration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo is a slur on the Albanians themselves and that it threatens them with a kind of isolation in Yugoslavia.

We will miss a historic chance if we do not encourage and support the positive tendencies and processes in the Albanian nationality, if we not help it to fully perceive that it is its task, debt and obligation to fight Albanian nationalism, he said.

Vlasi went on to say that he is against what he called the "tendency to seek solutions to the problems in Kosovo on the basis of national division." Alluding to the recent meetings of Serbs and Montenegrins in Esovo Polje, he assessed that "rallies on the basis of national division" deepen distrust and create new tensions.

16-Hour Session Ends

LD270153 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0031 GMT 27 Jun 87

[Text] Belgrade, June 27 (TANJUG) -- Early this morning, the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Central Committee plenum ended its session devoted to the implementation of party policy in the Yugoslav Province of Kosovo.

After a 16-hour session, which opened on Friday morning and which heard 32 speakers, the LCY Central Committee adopted conclusions on the implementation of LCY stands on the development of socialist self-management, and brotherhood and unity in the southern Yugoslav province in which migration of Serbs and Montenegrins persists under pressure of chauvinists and separatists from the ranks of the majority ethnic Albanian population.

The LCY Central Committee conclusions contain many of the proposed 58 ammendments to the initial text of the final document, whose implementation is expected to be a turning point towards a resolute and effective solution of the accumulated problems in Kosovo.

Talks With Kosovo Representatives

LD261421 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1340 GMT 26 Jun 87

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Jun (TANJUG) -- In accordance with a decision of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, Ivica Racan, member of the Presidium, and Ljubomir Varoslija, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, talked with representatives of several hundred citizens of Serbian and Montenegrin nationality from Kosovo, who, at the time of the LCY Central Committee Session, gathered in Pionirski Park in Belgrade.

During the talks the citizens' representatives stressed that their arrival in Belgrade was an expression of confidence in and support for the LCY Central Committee. They also expressed expectations and the conviction that the LCY Central Committee will resolutely and responsibly realize its conclusions. The representatives of the gathered citizens talked about the demonstrated unity, resoluteness, and responsibility of the LCY Central Committee for implementing the conclusions that will be endorsed at the session.

At the end of the meeting which was held in the LCY Central Committee building, the representatives of the gathered citizens stressed that with this talk, and with the fact that they had informed the LCY Central Committee about the aim of their arrival, the purpose of their gathering and stay in Belgrade had been fulfilled.

Members of the LCY Central Committee endorsed this information at today's plenary session.

Demonstrators Urge Stabilization

LD262237 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2039 GMT 26 Jun 87

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Jun (TANJUG) -- Several hundred citizens from Kosovo peacefully demonstrated in the immediate proximity of the SFRY Assembly this evening, where the ninth session of the LCY Central Committee is taking place, demanding that the Central Committee take resolute stands and urgent measures to stabilize the political and security situation in the province.

Immediately after the conversation this afternoon in the LCY Central Committee Presidium, a group of citizens of Serbian and Montenegrin nationalities -- as was learned -- returned to their homes by train. Their places in the Pioneer Park, opposite the Assembly, were filled by other groups of citizens. These were joined by a group of agitators, among whom the most outspoken were Vojislav Milanovic, professor of English at Pristina University, and writer Miodrag Bulatovic. Also present were Kosta Bulatovic, Vojislav Seselj, and other fellow thinkers. Through their speeches they tried to fuel the mood to stay there until the plenum ended its work.

Meanwhile, the LCY Central Committee session resumed work with the intention to end the discussin on Kosovo this evening and pass corresponding conclusions.

Police Restore Order

LD262249 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2119 GMT 26 Jun 87

[Text] Belgrade, June 26 (TANJUG) -- An incident occurred this evening in front of the Federal Assembly building where a session of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee is under way.

A group of Belgraders broke through a police cordon to join Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo who gathered in a park opposite the Parliament this morning.

Order was restored when police intervened. The reason for the incident is assumed to have been closure by police of accesses to the park which prevented a group of people who had gone to buy food in nearby stores from rejoining those who had remained in the park. The incident took place just after 8 P.M. local time. Until then the gathering was peaceful.

Despite an appeal of authorities, several hundred Kosovo Serbs and Montenegrins arrived in Belgrade this morning to express support to the Central Committee at the time of its two-day session, which is discussing their difficult conditions in the autonomous province populated largely by ethnic Albanians.

Kosovo is the typical political issue of multinational Yugoslavia. One of its most sensitive aspects is the migration of Serbs and Montenegrins under pressure from Albanian nationalists in the province, who try to abuse its autonomy and create an "ethnically pure" (Albanian) Kosovo.

Earlier today, a delegation of those who spent the day today in a park across from the Federal Assembly building was received by member of the Central Committee Presidency Ivica Racan. After tonight's incident, Racan again met with Kosovo Serbs and Montenegrins. The outcome of the talks is not yet known, and it is still not clear whether or not Serbs and Montenegrins will leave the park and calmly return home.

Inquiry on Hodza Ordered

LD272031 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1729 GMT 27 Jun 87

[Text] Belgrade, June 27 (TANJUG) -- The Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) has instructed its Presidency to set up a body to "ascertain all essential facts" in connection with recent serious criticism set out in public of Fadilj Hodza, a top Kosovo official and former member of the Yugoslavia's collective head of state.

The aim is to find out the truth and act accordingly, i.e. to protect Comrade Hodza if the facts contradict the charges or call him to account if the accusations are confirmed, the Central Committee said.

The criticism of Hodza, now a member of the Council of the Federation, relates to his role in the adoption of certain stands, later invalidated, by the district conference at Bujan, a village in Albania, in late 1943 as well as to his responsibility for the shaping of the policy of Kosovo which gave rise to the tide of Albanian separatism.

Hodza is also blamed for his part in a recently-uncovered affair when an ethnic Albanian, war-time facist collaborator, was accorded the status of a war veteran.

The Central Committee also said, in the summary of its yesterday's session on Kosovo, that the ideo-political responsibility of certain Kosovo officials has not yet been fully clarified. For many years, these officials have occupied prominent party and other posts in the province, the republic of Serbia and the federation and "exercised crucial influence on the creation of the policy which led to the escalation of Albanian nationalistic separtism and to the counter-revolutionary events in Kosovo in 1981."

The Central Committee asked the provincial party leadership to establish this responsibility and "inform the LCY membership and the entire Yugoslav public about it thoroughly and on time."

TANJUG Outlines LCY Conclusions

LD272026 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1525 GMT 27 Jun 87

[Text] Belgrade, June 27 (TANJUG) -- The Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, whose 15-hour session on the difficult situation in Kosovo ended early this morning, has called for vigorous, united and efficacious activities by the party and all socialist forces of the country to stabilize conditions in this autonomous province, burdened with the activity of Albanian chauvinism and separatism.

"The League of Communists is approaching this task fully conscious of its own responsibility for the restoration of inter-nationality confidence and equality and development of brotherhood and unity, for the further development of Kosovo as an integral part of Serbia and Yugoslavia," says one of the conclusions from the session released here today.

The highest Yugoslav party leadership has assessed the activity of Albanian chauvinism and separatism as still strong, despite "certain results" achieved in its suppression.

The LCY policy in Kosovo is not being implemented in two vital respects -- the migration of Serbs and Montenegrins under pressure continues with unabated intensity, while inter-nationality relations in the province are deteriorating. The Central Committee considers this to be the "gravest political problem of both Kosovo and the whole Yugoslav society."

"A serious obstacle in dealing with this problem is the fact that the awareness that Kosovo is a common problem and the concern of all in Yugoslavia has not prevailed everywhere. In conditions of economic crisis, this all has led, among other things, to a serious deterioration of the political atmosphere in the country, with an unfavourable impact on its cohesion and unity. This may have unforeseeable consequeces, unless the conditions begin to be changed for the better, radically and without delay" -- point out the conclusions.

The LCY Central Committee urges a determined struggle against Albanian chauvinism and separatism, emphasizing that it is also "in the best interest of the Albanian nationality, its prosperity and development."

The Central Committee also demands a determined struggle against Serbian and any other nationalism and revenge-seeking and a "resolute suppression of mistrust and suspicion towards the Albanian nationality in Yugoslavia."

The conclusions note that any nationalism is dangerous, but that in conditions in Kosovo, the main blow must continue to be directed against "Albanian separatist nationalism," owing to its aggressive escalation.

The conclusions say the primary task of communists in Kosovo and elsewhere in Serbia and Yugoslavia is to stop the migration of Serbs and Montenegrins from the province and provide for the return of migrated families, while preventing the counter-revolutionary strategy of Albanian separatists for setting-up an ethnically pure (Albanian) Kosovo.

The Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia has asked the party leadership in Kosovo to continue unmasking "all those past events which now serve as a source of encouragement to Albanian nationalism and separatism." In this context the conclusions mention the resolution adopted at the regional conference of Bujan (a village in Albania) late in 1943, some of whose provisions, notably the one on the joining of Kosovo to Albania, were declared null and void by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia already in 1944. This was confirmed by the Regional People's Liberation Committee of Kosovo and Metohija on June 10, 1945, when it adopted a decision on the joining of Kosovo and Metohija to the Republic of Serbia.

The conclusions of the LCY Central Committee deal at considerable length on ways of speeding up the economic development of Kosovo and the need for its enterprises to establish closer links with the economy in the rest of Serbia and Yugoslavia. They also suggest Kosovo's greater self-reliance and opening to experts from other parts of the country who are willing to come and work in the province.

In this context attraction also focuses on the Central Committee's recommendation that Kosovo, populated overwhelmingly by the Albanian nationality, should pursue an "active population policy" and reduce its high birth rate -- the highest in Yugoslavia and Europe. The Central Committee assesses the reduction of population growth as being of great importance to faster economic development and a lessening of unemployment in Kosovo, as well as "most directly in the interest of the Albanian nationality in Yugoslavia."

In the closing section of the conclusions the LCY Central Committee announced that it would continue to engage not only regularly but also more directly in stabilizing the political situation in Kosovo and instructed its presidency to follow more closely than up to now the work of party organizations and bodies in the province.

Pristina Radio Views Plenum

AU281959 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1700 GMT 28 Jun 87

[Muharrem (?Bajra) report on LCY Central Committee plenum in Belgrade on 25 June]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] One of the basic tasks of the LC and all progressive forces in the province will be the ideological struggle for the constant reinforcement of national equality, brotherhood, unity and socialist togetherness in Kosovo. In this sphere a particular (?struggle must be waged against) the indoctrination of the younger generation with a nationalist ideology, because the younger generation must be aware that nationalism is primarily focused against the vital interests of the Albanian nationality itself.

The conclusions also stated that the Communists of Serbia and all other areas, in fighting against nationalism in their own region and passing from verbal statements to practical action, should assist the efforts of the Communists of Kosovo in the struggle against Albanian nationalism, whose most serious consequence has been the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo. The stemming of emigration is an essential precondition for the stabilization of the political and security situation in Kosovo. This problem cannot be solved without the total elimination of Albanian nationalism and every form of duress from this standpoint, nor without the imposition of complete national equality, and the guarantee of civil rights and freedoms. This can only be achieved through extending the activity of many social and ideological bodies, including the LC and other sociopolitical organization, in solving the problems of working people and citizens.

For example, the phenomenon of citizens' gatherings on the basis of national divisions outside sociopolitical organizations must be stopped, since this cannot solve the problems. Such gatherings can result in serious consequences for the stability of Kosovo, Serbia, and the whole country. Division by nationality is necessarily accompanied by nationalist thinking and prejudiced ideas on solving problems, and is opposed to the interests of the working class. [passage omitted]

(Similarly?) stressed in the conclusions of the last LCY Central Committee plenum was a commitment to the further accelerated development of the province. This must be attained mainly through a reliance upon internal resources, but also through a greater commitment on the part of all federal bodies, through the pooling of labor and resources with the Kosovo economy, to help the faster development of the province, and to create conditions for the highest possible employment and the greatest possible reduction of unemployment. In this connection, stress was laid upon the need to plan demographic trends in Kosovo, bearing in mind that its birth rate is the highest in Europe.

The conclusions also include comments on the field of education, science, and information. These principally concern the elimination from school textbooks as well as from academic and documentary publications all contents that encourage nationalist and separatist thinking, or which are imbued with nationalist and partisan tendencies, awake nationalist feelings and lead to confrontations on a nationalist basis. [passage omitted]

MIKULIC ADDRESSES FEDERAL CHAMBER DELEGATES

AU281834 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0800 GMT 28 Jun 87

[Untitled report from the "Sunday at 10" program]

[Text] Branko Mikulic, president of the FEC, addressed the delegates for the fourth time since taking over his post. The reason for his speech last week in the SFRY Assembly was delegate Vilko Jelen's question presented in the form of a statement that the alarming situation regarding the unchecked rise in inflation deserves an explanation from the president of the FEC. This is especially needed because, when he took over this post, Mikulic said that inflation would be reduced. How did Branko Mikulic answer the question raised by delegate Vilko Jelen that the FEC is losing its reputation and trust? What can delegates do in such a situation? Let us hear what Mikulic said:

[Begin Mikulic recording] As far as my speeches in the Assembly are concerned, may I remind you that I have already spoken three times in assembly chambers or in the SFRY Assembly in the past year. In addition to that, the FEC is represented at the sessions of this chamber and the Chamber of Republics and Provinces by the vice president and members of the FEC, which means that the FEC is involved in the work of the Assembly chambers regardless of whether the sessions are attended by the president, vice president or members of the FEC. We are a collective organ and as such we are present in the Assembly. The delegates know the extent of our debts, and I hope you believe us that the FEC, this FEC, has not caused this country even a single dollar of debt. On the contrary, we did much to repay prior debts, and you will have an opportunity to hear more about it from analysis that will be submitted for discussion. It was stated that the government, the FEC, is increasingly losing ground and that it is losing trust among the workers. This varies from one part of the country to another. It depends on the mood that is being created. If one puts the responsibility for everything that has been happening in all parts of the country on the FEC, then, considering the seriousness of our situation, it is logical that the FEC will lose its reputation. [end recording]

ALBANIA'S ALIA ATTACKS SFRY IN TRADE UNION SPEECH

LD261627 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1512 GMT 26 Jun 87

[Text] Belgrade, June 26 (TANJUG) -- Albanian head of state and party leader Ramiz Alia has again attacked Yugoslavia, especially its policy towards Albania.

Addressing a trade union congress yesterday, Alia reiterated well-known declarations of friendship and cooperation but also used the occasion for gross interference in Yugoslav internal affairs. The speech was broadcast by Tirana radio today.

Alia said among other things that "Yugoslavia is to blame for the fact that bilateral relations are burdened by complex and unsolvable problems." This is the first mention by Tirana, as far as is remembered, of "unsolvable problems" between the two neighbouring countries.

Alia has thus rejected all Yugoslav initiatives to normalise bilateral relations and the situation in the Balkans in general.

SLAVONSKI BROD FACTORY WORK STOPPAGE ENTERS 3D DAY

LD261512 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 26 Jun 87

[Text] A work stoppage in the seamless tubing basic organization of the Djuro Djakovic factory in Slavonski Brod today entered its 3d day. The strike was started by workers of the second shift on Wednesday afternoon after the payment of personal incomes for the past month. Yesterday they were joined by workers from the first shift, so that today the entire seamless tubing plant is off work. The cause of the work stoppage, judging by the workers' demands, is low personal income. This dissatisfaction has been felt since the beginning of the introduction of the intervention law.

Another extraordinary session of the workers' assembly has been convened for Monday, by which time the proposed measures for increasing production will be drawn up, and on this basis, also a possible increase in personal incomes.

DEATH OF TITO'S FORMER COLLEAGUE DUGONJIC

LD282011 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1551 GMT 28 Jun 87

[Text] Sarajevo, 28 Jun (TANJUG) -- One of Tito's closest colleagues, the prominent Yugoslav revolutionary, Yugoslav Communist Youth League Central Committee secretary, and national hero Rato Dugonjic, died today in Sarajevo at the age of 71.

The prominent revolutionary and sociopolitical worker Rato Dugonjic was a member of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia/League of Communists from 1937. He was a member of the Anti-Fascist Council for the National Liberation of Yugoslavia and the National Anti-Fascist Council for the National Liberation of Bosnia-Hercegovina.

BRIEFS

SFRY POLITICAL CONSULTATIONS -- Belgrade, June 16 (BTA correspondent) -- Political consultations were held here on June 15 and 16 between the Foreign Ministries of Bulgaria and Yugoslavia. The two delegations were led by Deputy Foreign Minister Ivan Ganev and Assistant Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Dusan Strbac. In a sincere and friendly atmosphere the two delegations exchanged views on a broad range of issues related to the bilateral relations and the international situation. Mr Ganev was received by Yugoslavia's Foreign Minister Mr Raif Dizdarevic. The talks were friendly and constructive. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 2059 GMT 16 Jun 87 AU]

AIDS INFORMATION -- Novi Sad, 18 Jun (TANJUG) -- A special telephone line is being installed at the Novi Sad Institute of Epidemiology to provide citizens with expert answers to all their questions. Talking to journalists today, Dr Boris Vukovic, director of the institute, and Dr Timislav Pavlovic, president of the provincial health committee, reported that the first tests in Vojvodina have revealed one case of AIDS and 27 AIDS-Positive persons; all necessary measures are being taken to monitor their condition. Lectures are being conducted in the province for health workers. Beginning in the autumn, schoolchildren will be told about AIDS in biology classes or through various other classroom activities. [Summary] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1325 GMT 18 Jun 87 LD]